

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 060

28 March 1986

ARGENTINA

Soviet Submarines Allegedly Seen Off Coast B 1
Government Trying To Sell FRG-Built Submarine B 1

BOLIVIA

Dynamite Explodes on U.S. Embassy Terrace C 1
'People's Command' Claims Attack C 1
Drug-Arms Exchange Reported on Brazilian Border C 1

BRAZIL

Document Criticizing Chilean Ambassador Leaked D 1
Relations To Be Minimized D 1
Communist Party Broadcasts 1-Hour Program D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Mar]
Briefs: New Workers Party Leaders; Merchant D 2
Marine Debt; Yellow Fever Outbreak

CHILE

Carabineros Chief Sees No Split in Government E 1
Retired General Asks Pinochet To Leave Office E 2
Radical Union Joins Social Democratic Party E 2
[EL MERCURIO 19 Mar]
FPMR Claims Responsibility for Over 40 Attacks E 3
Government Closes Angol City Radio Nahuel E 3

COLOMBIA

Presidential Candidate Gomez Hurtado Interviewed F 1

ECUADOR

Febres Cordero Rules Out Debt Renegotiation G 1
Party Denies Involvement in Vargas Rebellion G 1
Attorney General on Investigation in Plane Case G 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Comments on Sidra Gulf Incidents J 1
Soviet Embassy Denies Attack With Explosives J 1
Wagner Discusses Nonaligned News Agency Pool J 2
Shining Path Ambushes Police Patrol J 2

VENEZUELA

USSR's Vagris Visits, Discusses Relations L 1
[EL NACIONAL 18 Mar]

MEXICO

EL DIA: U.S. 'Pressure' in C. America Increases [26 Mar] M 1
Energy Secretary Conditions Oil Export Reduction M 1

PANAMA

President Departs for Meetings in New York N 1
Editorial on U.S. Ambassador Davis' Task N 1
[MATUTINO 27 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Roundup on Honduran-Nicaraguan Border Situation P 1
Nicaragua, Costa Rica Disagree Over Border Document P 2

COSTA RICA

Ortega Sends 'Delayed Reaction' Protest Note P 2

EL SALVADOR

ARENA Urges President Duarte To Fight Corruption P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 21 Mar]
Army Discovers 'Clandestine Hospital' in Cuscatlan P 5
FMLN-FDR Collaborators Abandon Ranks, Surrender P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Mar]
Venceremos Comments on U.S. Role in Honduras P 6

GUATEMALA

Economy Minister Reports on Venezuelan Visit P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 25 Mar]

HONDURAS

Editorial Links Border Problems to Contra Aid P 8
[TIEMPO 26 Mar]

NICARAGUA

Ortega Addresses Defense Committee Leaders P 9
D'Escoto Says Bishops Siding With Reagan P 14
[DPA]
Defense Ministry Issues Communique No 54 P 14
EPS Says 'Heavy' Clashes With Contras Continue P 15
[ACAN]

CUBA

Reports on Aid for Contras, Clashes in Honduras	Q 1
Agreement in U.S. Senate Fails	Q 1
FSLN's Carrion Comments	Q 1
EPS' Cuadra Denies Invasion	Q 1
EPS Spokesman Refutes Claims	Q 2
Commentary on 'Incursion'	Q 2
Reagan's 'Poses' Viewed	Q 3
GRANMA Article Accuses U.S. of 'Neoglobalism'	Q 3
Envoy Oramas Blames U.S. for UN's 'Crisis'	Q 4
Scores U.S. on Libya Situation	Q 5
Alarcon Discusses U.S. Role in Central America	Q 5
[Madrid EL PAIS 19 Mar]	
ANC's Tambo Comments on South African Situation	Q 6
Departure Statement	Q 7
Resolutions of Nonaligned News Pool Final Session	Q 7
Cooperation Protocol With Soviet Union Signed	Q 8
Soviet Ship Brings Aid for Hurricane Repairs	Q 8

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Seeks Increased Trade With Caricom	R 1
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CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Cuba's Malmierca, Delegation Arrive for Talks	S 1
---	-----

DOMINICA

Charles Says Libya Provides Funds to Opposition	S 1
---	-----

GRENADA

Salfarlie Appointed Ambassador to Venezuela	S 2
---	-----

HAITI

Government Announces Lifting of Curfew	S 2
--	-----

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

High Commissioner to UK Presents Credentials	S 2
--	-----

SOVIET SUBMARINES ALLEGEDLY SEEN OFF COAST

PY271335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1214 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 27 Mar (TELAM) -- Navy officers consulted by TELAM today did not wish to report anything about the alleged presence of foreign submarines about 30 miles from Punta Mogotes last night, while the Argentine Navy was operating in the Argentine Sea. The only reply obtained by this morning to the repeated questions asked since last night at the Mar del Plata Navy base was that a report can be released only by the Navy commander in chief's office.

Meanwhile, the newspaper LA CAPITAL of this city today reported that one or more Soviet submarines had allegedly been detected off the coast at Punta Mogotes with unknown intentions. The newspaper adds that the Mar del Plata Navy Prefecture said that only the Mar del Plata Navy base could provide information about this subject. However, the newspaper reports, when a Navy Prefecture officer was asked to confirm the report, he hinted that it might have happened, without stating so directly. When a Navy base officer was then questioned, he said that he knew nothing about the event and added that there were no personnel at the base to find out what had happened.

TELAM consultations have been met with total silence among local Navy circles this morning.

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO SELL FRG-BUILT SUBMARINE

PY271912 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (NA) -- According to a newspaper report, one of the submarines that is being built in the FRG for the Argentine Navy has been sold by our country to a third party because of budget problems. The report states that a high-ranking foreign relations official traveled to the FRG in the last few hours with instructions to sell one of the submarines built in that country for our Navy. According to the report, the Argentine diplomat's mission was successful, and another Foreign Ministry official had traveled to the FRG a few days ago to clinch the deal.

Regarding this subject, Defense Production Secretary Daniel Lariqueta said that the sale "has not yet been made, but we are holding talks with various friendly countries." He provided no more details. Defense Minister German Lopez will travel to the FRG on 29 March, and the subject of the submarine sale will be discussed with his German counterpart Manfred Worner.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES ON U.S. EMBASSY TERRACE

PY271600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1445 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 Mar (EFE) -- A dynamite charge exploded today on the terrace of the building that houses the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, causing only slight damage. The local police have reported that the explosion caused more noise and smoke than damage to the embassy, which is located in the downtown area of the city.

Embassy officials and police explosives experts who are investigating the incident have confirmed that the dynamite charge was thrown from a window of a neighboring building, although they do not know exactly from which office or floor. The official communique regarding the explosion, which occurred at 1345 GMT, does not mention who is to blame, but unofficial reports stress that the action is related to the protests of leftist sectors against the escalation of the conflicts in the Sidra Gulf and on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

'People's Command' Claims Attack

PY272358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 Mar (AFP) -- According to a radio station that received the information by telephone, the People's Command [Commando del Pueblo], an organization unknown so far in Bolivia, has claimed responsibility for the dynamite attack against the U.S. Embassy in La Paz this morning.

According to the radio station, a man who introduced himself as chief of the command, Commander Javier, said that the explosion on the terrace of the U.S. Embassy is a warning to the U.S. Government for its military actions against the Libyan people. Javier pointed out that on this occasion there was no threat to human life but that if the Reagan administration continues with its escalation of terror against Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador, and Libya, we will hit hard against the Americans.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said that an investigation is being carried out and that the explosion was aimed at creating fear among the population. The U.S. Embassy reported that at the time of the explosion U.S. Ambassador Edward Rowell was carrying out routine activities in his office.

DRUGS-ARMS EXCHANGE REPORTED ON BRAZILIAN BORDER

PY272224 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Relay from Cochabamba]

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has reported that intelligence personnel have detected exchanges of drugs for weapons and vehicles at the Brazilian border. The minister said that this is an indication of the appearance of guerrilla or criminal groups. Minister Barthelemy, who yesterday attended a debate on drug trafficking at the headquarters of the Federation of Factory Workers, said that now, more than ever, the country is suffering the consequences of drug trafficking and that this situation could turn us into criminals, because the more coca that is grown, the more cocaine is produced. He reiterated that intelligence personnel in the Interior Ministry and the Armed Forces are carrying out investigations on the exchange of drugs for weapons and vehicles.

DOCUMENT CRITICIZING CHILEAN AMBASSADOR LEAKED

PY271930 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Mar (EFE) -- The new Chilean Ambassador in Brasilia Raul Schmidt is a "hardliner" in subjects such as human rights and the Bolivian aspiration to recover a land strip to the Pacific Ocean. This was revealed in a document published today which has leaked from official Brazilian circles. Its existence was denied by the government and the Foreign Ministry but it reached the press anyway.

When the newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE reported that Ambassador Schmidt had presented his credentials, it also reported that General Augusto Pinochet "must not count on the Brazilian Government's sympathy to its remaining in power." The newspaper was referring to a press communique that was distributed yesterday by the protocol office of Government House stating that Schmidt "is considered to be a trustworthy adviser to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime de Valle, who is identified with the hardliners." A Government House source told a group of reporters that he could get them a copy of the communique, "but without the disagreeable part," published by CORREIO BRASILIENSE. A group of reporters verified that a diplomat from the Chilean Embassy in Brasilia yesterday requested a copy of the communique from Government House, while reporters obtained a copy through unofficial means.

CORREIO BRASILIENSE today predicted that Schmidt "will not remain long in his post," and it recalled that the late President Tancredo Neves had decided to break relations with Chile because he did not want Pinochet to remain in power. This unusual evaluation of the Chilean diplomat was not commented on by the Chilean Embassy and its spokesman told EFE: "We will make no public comments."

Relations To Be Minimized

PY272112 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1836 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Mar (EFE) -- Following orders imparted personally by President Jose Sarney, the Brazilian Government will restrict to an "indispensable minimum level" its relations with the regime of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, the newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA reported here today. A Brazilian Foreign Ministry official declined to comment on the report, which adds that Sarney's order will be maintained so long as Pinochet rules Chile. It was noted in diplomatic circles that since the administration of Baron Rio Branco, the architect of the Brazilian diplomacy in the 19th century, Chile has been considered a traditional "ally" of Brazil.

JORNAL DE BRASILIA reported today that Itamaraty is already implementing Sarney's order. According to the newspaper, two events reflect the change in Brazil's attitude: first, the Brazilian decision to endorse the recent UN resolution issued in Geneva condemning human rights violations by the Chilean military regime; and second, 2 days ago Planalto Palace released a press communique after the presentation of credentials by the new Chilean ambassador, Raul Schmidt. The communique regarded Schmidt as a member of the toughest group of hardliners within the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

The communique, the newspaper says, charges the new Chilean ambassador with following a hard line on the controversial, critical human rights situation in Chile and with opposing a solution to the Bolivian sea outlet problem. The newspaper also predicts that Brazilian Ambassador to Santiago Jorge Ribeiro will be replaced soon, that trade will be reduced to an indispensable minimum level, and that arms sales to Pinochet's regime will be banned.

COMMUNIST PARTY BROADCASTS 1-HOUR PROGRAM

PY270250 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] The Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] yesterday defended President Sarney's administration in an address to the nation on a national television and radio network. Gicondo Dias, 72, president of the Provisional National Directorate of the party, said that the PCB "supports the New Republic." He explained, however, that its support is not unconditional. "We do not support any government unconditionally," he said.

Toward the end of the broadcast, which lasted from 2030 to 2130, PCB Deputy Roberto Freire, from the state of Pernambuco, summarized the PCB's guidelines. He said that the party supports the parliamentary regime of the government because it considers it the "best form of popular participation which also gives stability to the institutions," a 2-year term for deputies, greater state intervention in the economy, agrarian reform, and finally a national constituent assembly to "make a transition to socialism possible."

During the PCB program, the party representatives recalled the party's participation in some of the episodes of Brazilian politics in the last 64 years but they made only brief reference to President Joao Goulart's administration, ousted in 1964. The name of the former general secretary of the party Luis Carlos Prestes was not mentioned once, despite the fact that he appeared on some television clips. Mention of the Soviet Union was confined to the 1917 Russian revolution, and in the discussion of labor unions which lasted 20 minutes, no mention was made of labor union autonomy or ending the labor union tax.

Among those present on the program were writer Jorge Amado, a PCB delegate to the 1946 national constituent assembly, actor Milton Goncalves, architect Oscar Niemeyer, and singer Paulinho da Viola.

BRIEFS

NEW WORKERS PARTY LEADERS -- Deputy Irma Passoni was appointed yesterday the new leader of the Workers Party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies replacing Djalma Bom. Deputy Eduardo Suplicy has been appointed first vice leader and deputy Luis Dulci second vice leader. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Mar 86 p 2 PY]

MERCHANT MARINE DEBT -- According to Mario Picanco, secretary general of the Transport Ministry, the current debt of the merchant marine amounts to \$1.7 billion payable over 10 years. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Feb 86 p 39 PY]

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK -- Health Minister Roberto Santos has confirmed the existence of 3 cases of yellow fever in Sao Paulo. Two people have died. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Mar PY]

CARABINEROS CHIEF SEES NO SPLIT IN GOVERNMENT

PY270253 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] General Rodolfo Stange, director of the Carabineros Corps, has said that there is no split within the Government Junta and that if the planned programs require a modification of the Constitution, the modification will be made. This high-ranking chief of the uniformed police also said that regarding the murder of the young woman Alice Meyer, the Carabineros are looking at it from a different angle than the Chilean Investigative Police. He also stated that the Carabineros have purchased some new equipment which will be used to fight terrorism. The director of Carabineros was consulted about the purchase of new equipment for fighting terrorism, and he said that armored police cars are included among them:

[Begin recording] [Stange] Yes, we had to buy armored vehicles in order to prevent bomb attacks similar to the last regrettable attack in which a Carabinero was killed and many were seriously injured, because our vehicles were not armoured like the cars used elsewhere.

[Unidentified reporter] Will all of your vehicles be replaced, or only the ones used in Santiago?

[Stange] Depending on circumstances, all the vehicles will be replaced a few at a time, and the existing ones will be fitted with adequate protection. [end recording]

General Stange was also asked whether he would be willing to review the Constitution in order to consider possible modifications.

[Begin recording] [Stange] It has been discussed, a newspaper has even elaborated about a split inside the Junta. This is an opinion that any citizen may voice; but there is an accepted program, and we have to be faithful to it. If, however, within the frame work of this planned program a modification has to take place, there is no doubt that it will take place.

[Reporter] Are you in favor of the participation of Armed Forces members in elections?

[Stange] The Constitution does not establish this item very clearly, but maybe it will not be necessary to modify the Constitution. We will have to decide about it when the time comes. It has positive and negative aspects.

[Reporter] What are they?

[Stange] That each and every Carabinero is a citizen, while on the other hand every Carabinero has to be ready to maintain order on election day, also during the periods which precede and follow the elections. [end recording]

General Stange, however, repeated that these things should be analyzed when the appropriate moment comes, but not yet.

RETIRED GENERAL ASKS PINOCHET TO LEAVE OFFICE

PY251331 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The greatest news of the day was the letter published by APSI magazine in which General Roberto Viaux, retired, asks General Pinochet to leave office. The letter is dated 7 March and was written in a personal tone, from friend to friend, recalling that they were classmates. The letter also contains harsh criticism and a compelling final challenge when Viaux tells President Pinochet, among other things: I think you have fooled around long enough with the future of Chile and the prestige of the Armed Forces. But, almost at the end of the letter, just above his signature, he says: Abandon your powers for the benefit of Chile, while there is still time. Do it before it is too late. We decided to interview General Viaux. What made you write that letter?

[Begin Viaux recording] The situation the country has been experiencing, and my concern is about the situation of the Chilean people and of the Armed Forces, because I believe it is my duty to say what I think when I look toward the future. [end recording]

In Gen Viaux's opinion his responsibility has two aspects: that of a citizen and that of a uniformed man. Nevertheless, when one reads Gen Viaux's letter one detects a certain alarm and is surprised by the straightforwardness of his language, as though he is making a warning because he never expected a situation like the current one.

[Begin Viaux recording] Indeed, one would never have thought that times such as these could ever be experienced. That is, one would never have imagined that the results of the military coup of 1973 would have these results. I agree entirely with the military ideals of that coup, but they have never been fulfilled. [end recording]

At this stage, we believed it appropriate to ask Gen Viaux if he thought that the National Accord might be a source of unity between the civilians and the Armed Forces, and he answered:

[Begin recording] Yes, sir, the more unity achieved in a country, be it among civilians or among members of the Armed Forces, or between the civilians and the members of the Armed Forces. the more certain it is that this country will be able to overcome any obstacle which may appear, because union brings strength. [end recording]

RADICAL UNION JOINS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PY201700 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Mar 86 p C-3

[Text] It was reported on 18 March that the Bernardo Echeverria-led Radical Union this week joined the Chilean Social Democratic Party led by Rene Abeliuk. In statements to EL MERCURIO, cheverria said that the Radical Union has since last year sought "the reconciliation of the so-called radical family." In this regard, he recalled the talks held with the Radical Party [PR] led by Enrique Silva Cimma and with the Social Democratic Party.

"It was not possible to negotiate with the PR, because they insisted on reaching an accord with the MDP [People's Democratic Movement], which is a Marxist movement that the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], an extremist group, has joined," he added.

He said that after this analysis his party decided to join the Social Democratic Party. "It is a reconciliation based on the principles of social democracy. In addition, we have joined the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, and we believe that it is essential to strengthen it, because it is the only feasible alternative for a peaceful transition toward democracy," he concluded.

FPMR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR OVER 40 ATTACKS

PY272154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Santiago, 27 Mar (AFP) -- A spokesman of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) today said that this organization claims responsibility for over 40 attacks carried out on the night of 26 March and the early morning of 27 March in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion.

Our action was in support of the day of university and high school students mobilization on 26 March, said an anonymous caller to the national and international media. The FPMR spokesman said that the attacks with explosives (plastic bombs) and fire bombs were carried out against banks, power stations, supermarkets, buses, public offices, and progovernment social centers.

The FPMR, which the government of General Augusto Pinochet links to the proscribed Communist Party of Chile, advocates the armed struggle along with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) against the regime that took over the government in 1973 after Socialist President Salvador Allende was overthrown. The FPMR also claimed responsibility on other occasions for the blackouts in Santiago and other important cities where the majority of the people live.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES ANGOL CITY RADIO NAHUEL

PY272244 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] At midnight tonight Radio Nahuel will definitely stop broadcasting on FM from the city of Angol, in compliance with Decree No 3 issued on 21 February by the telecommunications secretary. The decree states: Pursuant to Law 17,168 of 1982, the concession for operating an FM radio station granted to the city of Angol has been terminated.

The reason stated in the document is that the station had modified the technical characteristics of its installations without the required permission. The decree was signed by Air Force Major General Enrique Escobar Rodriguez, transportation and telecommunications minister, on orders from General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. Luis Parra, director of the radio station explained that six people have lost their jobs, and added:

[Begin recording] It is not a secret that the Chilean media have been experiencing hard times, particularly our radio station. Despite being small, our station was fully accomplishing its obligations and duties, but this decree is causing a very difficult situation and will leave many people jobless. We are happy, however, to have dutifully and skillfully fulfilled our obligations.[end recording]

He added that they had been repeatedly told to change their way of reporting news, which they did not do out of respect for their policy of faithfully reporting the truth. In conclusion, Parra thanked Radio Chilena for letting Radio Nahuel join its news network, and Jaime Celedon for allowing them to air the program "Improvising" over Radio Chilena.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GOMEZ HURTADO INTERVIEWED

PA261832 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Telephone interview with Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, presidential candidate of the Conservative Party, by unidentified reporters -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] The situation in the Mediterranean is tense. Libya and the United States are involved in an armed confrontation. What is your view on this? Can World War III break out there?

[Gomez] I hope not. Obviously, we talk with ease about World War III, but that war would have such proportions that it could not be compared to previous conflicts. This is a very serious problem that cannot be solved anywhere in the world, because it involves allegedly legal viewpoints that are in absolute (?confrontation). The Libyans want to close an immense gulf and declare it territorial waters. That is a unilateral declaration that is not recognized by other countries. On the other hand, the United States, which is interested in keeping freedom of the seas, is against a 12-mile territorial sea; this is not acceptable to a great number of countries, including Colombia.

The issue at hand could be perfectly solved if there were international organizations in which such viewpoints could be confronted. However, the United Nations is useless for this; regional African organizations are not useful either. Furthermore Latin American [words indistinct] do not include the United States as ours does; fortunately, ours includes the United States. Therefore, the situation is very difficult from the legal standpoint. We must keep in mind that Mr al-Qadhdhafi cannot be trusted; he is not a reasonable man; he is staunch fanatic who has even threatened to use nuclear forces to destroy other countries. This is a frenetic person; an international criminal with a high aggression capability, because he is one of the world's richest men.

[Question] Some people have described Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as messianic. Yesterday, Dr (Carlos Lehmann) told our station that Al-Qadhdhafi is something like a being with a (?fascinating) halo which he used to build his empire. According to your explanation, could we conclude that in this case the United States is right to continue attacking Libya for miles in the territorial sea?

[Gomez] This is a conflict, and in conflicts there should be an investigation to determine who is right. In this case, any third party opinion is unilateral as well. What is bad is this unilaterality. The threat of what you called World War III is based on that: unilateral opinions that should be confronted in a peaceful and legal scenario. The current crisis involves a UN crisis; a crisis of universal diplomacy, a legal crisis.

[Question] What could be done at the United Nations to turn this organization into a mediator in the conflict that could bring about the world's destruction?

[Gomez] Unfortunately, the United Nations has become a forum. It lost its (?decisive) and coercive capability. It never acted in keeping with the law [words indistinct]. Today there is a majority with no [word indistinct] that turned the United States into a theater to vent ideas. Innocuous things have been said with no [word indistinct] consequences. That supranational organization, which was conceived after the last war as a factor to prevent (?future wars), disappeared. This apparatus disappeared; it was liquidated by the populism of small countries.

[Question] Dr Alvaro Gomez, as for the internal economy in statements made yesterday by Finance Minister Hugo Palacios Mejia, he commented on the almost imminent renunciation by Colombia to 50 percent of the credit obtained by the international financial banking system for the country with great efforts in the previous year. What is your opinion on this?

[Gomez, laughing] Of course, this is a very interesting topic. We made great efforts when I was [words indistinct] to obtain the so-called (?jumbo) credit [word indistinct]. Those were different moments, because we were, so to speak, living in the Latin American neighborhood.

Nevertheless, efforts made to obtain approval for that credit were useful to Colombia, because it showed that it has an economic and payment capability superior to that of all its neighbors. This helped us solve private credit problems, the solvency of the country itself, and its good name.

However, it is evident that, at this moment, the urgency with which we need those credits has disappeared thanks to the coffee bonanza, revenues from coal production, and no expenditures in dollars for petroleum; this allows us to act serenely regarding the use of that credit.

That credit could be maintained to see whether we will finally need it, but we must pay a commission to keep that money available to us. It is evident that we must immediately withdraw a portion of that credit, because we need it for outlays to develop the coal industry and push our Colombian petroleum industry forward. The credit should be used now. We must ensure that it is not monetarized, that is, not converted into pesos immediately, because if each dollar brought into the country is converted into pesos this in turn increases the amount of money available and the cost of living.

The government is taking steps in this regard and I think that....[changes thought] Look, the country has an important advantage: it has various options. When the country did not have even a cent in credit 2 years ago, we had no options. It was very difficult to handle the country's economy. Today, we can choose the most advisable option for the country. That is a very valuable tool for a poor country such as Colombia.

I think that the situation is very manageable. It is important that we handle it in the right way. Our objective should be to keep the situation from getting out of our hands. With this bonanza, we can make investments to change the country; to ensure that the country will not be the same after the bonanza as was the case the last time around. We must take advantage of this situation which allows us to make a choice between alternatives and implement a development and [word indistinct] policy. (?We must continue this) bonanza with investments in dollars available to us. As you know, that is my development policy.

[Question] Dr Gomez, (?federations) such as Fedesarrollo [Federation of Development] and all rural production guilds have said that Colombia should give up a \$250-million credit granted by the World Bank under very onerous conditions to peasant production. What is your opinion?

[Gomez] The conditions of that specific credit, that is of the credit obtained for the development of agriculture, are very harsh. Basically, it involved technical conditions. We cannot attack that; we actually fear their consequences, because they specify that Colombia should not protect its agriculture too much.

In fact, Colombian agriculture needs some initial protection, because during the past years, it has lost efficiency. We have not improved our productivity figures. We are producing 1 percent less cotton per hectare than we used to produce; we are producing 1 percent less rice per hectare than we used to, and so on.

Therefore, those credit conditions pose a threat to Colombian peasants. They are concerned, I think, because they do not have the investment capability needed to achieve productivity levels allowing them to compete with international competitors. [words indistinct].

[Question] We have two questions for candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado. First, you recently said in Popayan that should you win the Presidency, you would rid Colombia of guerrillas. Second, and this is a somewhat difficult question, but we expect you to reply very sincerely: Should you win the Presidency, how do you plan to fulfill all the promises you have made given that Colombians are tired of many unfilled promises?

[Gomez] Look, I think that this issue of a guerrilla-free country is a natural (?objective) of any patriot. The peace policy was drafted to achieve peace; it was drafted to achieve peace and that is based on the premise that there are no armed people in peaceful countries. This does not hold true if the country needs its people to be armed.

Therefore, the natural objective of a pacifist policy is to eradicate the guerrilla, not institutionalize it as some think [words indistinct] amnesty and pardons, and general tolerance toward bearing of arms to allow people to have a permanent attack capability. The peace policy is not like that. The current peace policy, as we see it, was destined to implement a huge, great, benevolent, (?friendly), risky, and costly opening to see whether we can eradicate the guerrillas.

That is an experience that [word indistinct] the country. That objective should have already been achieved. The objective of my peace policy is to achieve a guerrilla-free country. Colombia is a country without a guerrilla; we must (?be able) to say that sometime in the future.

That would allow us to reestablish not only the good name of the country abroad, but also reestablish security, because many kinds of insecurities are affecting the Colombian people: many are afraid to walk on the streets to [words indistinct] in the evening. there is insecurity regarding state ceremonies and regulations; there are many fears. However, the key to the insecurity problem is to reestablish tolerance for legal order.

We are a legal state; that is our most important characteristic in Latin America; we must bring back a legal state, that is, we must enforce the law with the participation of judges. We want judges to carry out trials and apply the law; we want them to declare people innocent when they are indeed innocent. That is my project for the pacification of the country.

Now, you asked how I will fulfill my promises. We have taken precautionary measures to get financial sources and resources than one thinks [words indistinct]. If we organize current resources and predictable foreign currency revenues from petroleum, coal, and coffee, we would have the tools to make increasingly [word indistinct] and productive efforts.

[Question] Dr Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, your opponent Dr Virgilio Barco recently claimed that objectives established by President Belisario Betancur Cuartas were not fulfilled because he did not have a majority and effective support of Congress. Do you not think, based on the most recent elections for public office, that an eventual Presidency on your part will not be supported?

[Gomez] [Words indistinct] not true, because you attribute that to Dr Barco, and I do not know whether he indeed said that, but I believe you; that is absolutely false. No important government project was refected by the Liberal voting in the Congress. Voting in Congress always favored Belisario Betancur.

The only project Congress did not support was a proposal to prevent the state from growing to thwart the growth of bureaucracy; however, it was a good proposal. The Liberal Party has supported everything else.

[Reporter] We want to thank you for your participation on the Sutatenza newscast. We wish you much success and a Holy Week fulfilled with reflection and reconciliation.

[Gomez] Thank you for your kindness and for calling me.

FEBRES CORDERO RULES OUT DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA261240 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has stated that the country will not alter its commitments for the payment of the foreign debt, despite the latest drop in oil prices. The president brushed off as false reports that his administration will attempt to renegotiate the nation's foreign debt, which totals \$7.2 billion. In discussing the so-called Baker Plan, Febres Cordero said that it seems to have stagnated on account of a lack of information regarding its evolution. He said he does not know the fate that that program, which could have been used and implemented in this country, has met.

PARTY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN VARGAS REBELLION

PA220417 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran accused former President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea of orchestrating the rebellion of Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazzos, former Ecuadoran Air Force commander. He said this at the closing meeting of the Independent Movement for National Restoration, of which the First Lady Maria Eugenia de Febres Cordero was appointed president ad-honorem.

The Popular Democracy Party is considering the possibility of taking legal action against Foreign Minister Teran for accusing former President Hurtado of planning Gen Vargas' rebellion. A Popular Democracy spokesman categorically denied Teran's accusations. If it is true that he said that, then we will take legal action, the spokesman said, who added that President Leon Febres Cordero denied he had ever said that the opposition was using Lt Gen Frank Vargas Pazzos to destabilize democracy in our country.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON INVESTIGATION IN PLANE CASE

PA280330 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Guillermo Moran, attorney general of the nation, has asked for the proper investigations to be carried out with the intention of promoting the corresponding legal actions and investigation to ascertain responsibilities in the purchase of a Fokker airplane, based on the charges made concerning this scandalous affair.

[Begin recording] We have presented the corresponding request for an investigation concerning what has been called the Fokker case, meaning the purchase of an airplane, according to charges made in every sector of the country and news media reports received during the last 15 days. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SIDRA GULF INCIDENTS

PY271445 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] In Lima, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has expressed his concern and that of the Peruvian Government over the Libyan-U.S. incidents, stating that he hopes that the conflict will not spread.

[Begin Wagner recording] Although this is a worrisome situation, there is a discrepancy between what Libya considers its territorial waters, that is, 200 km in the Libyan [as heard] Gulf, and what is claimed by the United States, that is, that only 12 miles are Libyan territorial waters in the gulf. Because of this basic discrepancy, the United States -- as we all know -- has again held maneuvers in that area, going beyond the line drawn by Libya for its jurisdictional waters, thus causing the present situation. What essentially is a cause for concern to us is the fact that it could lead to a bigger problem which [words indistinct]. We hope that this will not happen. We believe that means should be devised seeking to prevent holding maneuvers in areas where this type of event may develop.

On the other hand, there is another question that is by no means less important for us as a matter for reflection, namely the fact -- noted in international commentaries and correctly so -- that Libya is one of the signatories of the Law of the Sea Convention, but that it has not ratified it yet. Therefore, Libya cannot claim a 200-mile jurisdiction granted by the Law of the Sea Convention, and the protection of the [word indistinct]. Therefore, Libya is now enforcing unilateral measures on its coast. On the other hand, Libya would undoubtedly have rights if it had ratified the Convention. [end recording]

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES ATTACK WITH EXPLOSIVES

PY271801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1657 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Lima, 27 Mar (EFE) -- The Soviet Embassy in Lima today denied that it had been the target of a terrorist attack last night. An official of the Soviet mission told EFE that the reports on the attack were not true. "Nothing has happened," the official added.

According to press reports, explosives placed in an outer garden of the Soviet Embassy had caused some damage to doors and windows. In turn, the Anti-Terrorist Agency (Dircote) told EFE that they had no knowledge of any type of attack against the Soviet Embassy in Lima.

In February bombs were thrown, apparently from moving vehicles, at the Spanish, U.S., Argentine, FRG, and Indian Embassies and against offices of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], damaging the buildings.

WAGNER DISCUSSES NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY POOL

PY271834 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] The Peruvian Government today made an important clarification through its foreign minister.

Over the past few days, Panamericana, along with other mass media, has been sounding the alarm over news agency reports datelined Havana, stating that Peru had joined a pool to coordinate activities with other state-owned news agencies from the so-called Nonaligned Countries. The concern, expressed in two editorial notes, was not based on the fact that the news agency ANDINA would not participate in a joint operation with other state agencies, but on the fact that Peru had joined the so-called new international order of information, which is nothing but state control over the news.

Fortunately, our foreign minister has made the appropriate and necessary clarification because the Constitution, the laws, and also the leaning of the government call for such a clarification. Peru is committed only to its Constitution and fully respects freedom of expression. We at Panamericana greet this clarification with pleasure. Here is the statement we received this afternoon from Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter, in progress] ...concerning the next meeting mentioned by Mr Cervera [ANDINA News Agency president] which, according to the news agency ANDINA, would be held in Peru.

[Wagner] We have received the information from Mr Cervera that the next meeting of the pool will be held in Lima, and we believe that we must distinguish between the pool of news agencies in which several underdeveloped countries participate, and the controversial issue of the new international order of information.

As I have just sought to define it, the new international order of information is an undefined concept with various approaches, depending on the ideology of the people involved in this issue. We have a clear political position as a state and a clear ideological position as a government. The pool of news agencies must be considered as a South-South cooperation mechanism. Our position regarding the so-called new international order of information will always be one of championing freedom of expression, seeking to ensure information for the mass media will always be available so that the mass media can freely determine what information to publish. [end recording]

SHINING PATH AMBUSHES POLICE PATROL

PY271500 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Two Republican Guards were killed today by Shining Path terrorists who ambushed them in the Tingo Maria area. The Republican Guard command has reported that a Republican Guard patrol was returning to its base in Tulumayo, 15 km from Tingo Maria, when it was ambushed. The Republican Guard members killed are Bejarano Cipriano Pitman, 24, and Elias Ricra Tapara, 27. Jose Reynoso Huaynate, a civilian, was also killed.

USSR'S VAGRIS VISITS, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

PA271630 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 18 Mar 86 p D 1

[By Alba Sanchez]

[Text] Ya. Ya. Vagris, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said he does not know the exact date for the second meeting that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, will hold this year, but he noted that his country expects this meeting to have specific results.

"Although our viewpoints do not coincide in many aspects, it is important to take the points where there is agreement and secure them. Contact is being made at this moment for this purpose. It is not that we think the arms race will come to an end at that meeting, but we do expect some results because the Soviet Union and people with common sense have reached the conclusion that the arms buildup must end. We also know that it would be senseless for us to act alone. This is a subject that is a matter of interests to everyone, and all countries must state their views to create international public opinion in favor of peace."

Vagris heads the Soviet parliamentary delegation that arrived in Venezuela on Sunday for an 8-day visit. In addition to Vagris, who is also deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia, the delegation is composed of Victoria Gnatiuk, representative of the Ukraine; Anatoli Ivanov, a writer who is a member of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the Supreme Soviet; and Leonid Nersesyan, a member of the Commission for Science and Technology of the Chamber of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Armenia.

After placing a floral wreath at the tomb of the Liberator at the National Pantheon, the Soviet delegation visited the Federal Legislative Palace and met with the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate Permanent Foreign Affairs Committees, Oswaldo Alvarez Paz and Ruben Carpio Castillo respectively, who hosted a luncheon in its honor.

The afternoon's agenda included meetings with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and former Presidents Carlos Andres Perez and Luis Herrera Campins.

In his capacity as head of the Soviet delegation, Mr Vagris expressed appreciation for the welcome his delegation was afforded upon its arrival in Venezuela, and hope that its visit with the members of parliament will help expand the relations that exist between Venezuela and the USSR.

"Contacts between nations' parliaments are indispensable, more so at this time when the world situation is so tense."

He discussed the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress that was held recently, "during which a full program that will guide the country's socioeconomic development over the next 15 years, that is, until the year 2000, was drafted."

"During his address General Secretary Gorbachev placed utmost importance on foreign policy. His report on political affairs reiterated his 15 January proposal to disarm. It is evident that in order to undertake an economic program of the magnitude we intend to carry out it must include everyone's contributions to peace, a sine qua non to the happy conclusion of these programs. That is why the USSR is in favor of ending the arms race. We are convinced that without it enormous economic resources will be released to benefit mankind and help the developing countries."

He stressed that it makes no sense to spend so much on the arms race, noting that it is not even funny to try to estimate the number of times the Soviets and Americans could destroy each other. "Enough arms have accumulated so that we could do it several times."

"The most rational thing to do is to reduce those arsenals and stop the race." He admitted that in that effort the heaviest responsibility falls on the nuclear powers, but "not only on them."

"All the world's countries should express their opinions on these problems because it is important to know the opinion of the entire international community. We are happy to see that Venezuela raised its voice to defend peace at international forums, including the United Nations. This is not a goal that is easy to reach, but we must continue to work to attain it."

He said that this is the foundation of Soviet foreign policy, adding that the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts continue to be basic pillars of that policy. Pressed for an opinion on helping the Third World countries to pay their foreign debts with the resources that would be released if the arms race ceased, Vagris said that in his report to the CPSU, General Secretary Gorbachev discussed the debt problem and the possibility that funds used irrationally could be used for that purpose.

"We want just economic relations to prevail around the world. We are calling on everyone to cooperate in solving this problem."

He added that it is inhuman that some countries are suffering as a result of the sudden plunge oil prices have taken. What can the Soviet Union, as a producer nation, do to prevent this? he was asked.

"As I have said before, we believe that the artificial drop in prices on the international oil market is unfair. In the USSR we always take into account the situation of the world market because we cannot sell our oil at lower prices."

He said that the possibility of speaking with the OPEC countries exists, but did not elaborate on this further "because we are not oil experts, but lawmakers." The Supreme Soviet member was also asked for his opinion on the Central American problem. "The situation is quite tense, almost explosive," he said. He pointed out that his country does not meddle in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua, "Although it does offer its assistance and cooperation to the Sandinist government, which is a legitimate, elected regime."

"We are not the kind of country that seeks to change a regime if it does not like it. Each country has the right to self-determination. To resolve the Central American situation, foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of its countries and the aid to the contras must stop so that those peoples can continue to carry out their own plans. An undeclared war is being waged against Nicaragua and to resolve it intervention in its domestic affairs must end."

The Soviet delegation will travel to Ciudad Guayana today to participate in an event hosted by the CVG [not further identified] that includes visits to the Guri Dam and the installations of the Orinoco Iron and Steel Plant. After returning this afternoon, the delegation will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi. It will travel to Maracaibo tomorrow to tour the oil installations there, according to a program prepared by Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. Thursday's agenda includes a visit to the Venezuelan Social Security Institute and meetings with former President Caldera, Youth Minister Virginia Olivo de Celli, and AEV [not further identified] President Caupolicán Ovalles. On Friday the Soviet officials will spend the day in Caracas and on Saturday they will ride the cable car to El Ávila mountain. Their visit ends on Sunday.

EL DIA: U.S. 'PRESSURE' IN C. AMERICA INCREASES

PA271800 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Mar 86 p 15

[Unattributed article: "More Pressure"]

[Text] As the Senate vote for the \$100 million in aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries approaches, the U.S. Government has again stepped up pressure on member countries of the Contadora and Support Groups, and the Central American governments. In Buenos Aires, the media has reported renewed U.S. pressure on the Raul Alfonsin administration, a pressure that increased after the meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups in Punta del Este. In this same vein, the White House accused Nicaragua of training Argentine guerrillas, which was denied by Argentine Minister of the Interior Antonio Troccoli.

Pressure is building in Central America. While on a flash tour that was initially secret, Elliott Abrams, U.S. undersecretary of state for inter-American affairs, met with the presidents of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge; of Honduras, Jose Azcona Hoyos; and later, in El Salvador, with Jose Napoleon Duarte, to get to know the viewpoints of the Central American governments on the debates in the U.S. Congress. For the first time, the U.S. Government has shown interest in the opinion of some of the governments that are not members of either Contadora or the Support Group regarding the debates in the U.S. Congress. This is probably because George Shultz already knows the viewpoints of the Latin American countries, which presented Contadora's position to him at his office.

New measures of this kind are to be expected within the next few days, and it would not be surprising if, in order to justify aid to the contras, the U.S. Administration mounted a propaganda show which could have a definitive influence on the country's public opinion, and thus justify not only the \$100 million, but also the sending of more military troops into the area. Something of this nature would disregard the peace aspirations of a growing number of U.S. citizens who do not want to see themselves involved in a new aggression like Vietnam, and, of course, the aspirations of most of the peace-loving Latin American countries.

ENERGY SECRETARY CONDITIONS OIL EXPORT REDUCTION

PA271644 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Report by Humberto Mares Navarro in Hidalgo]

[Text] Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, has said that Mexico is willing to reduce its petroleum exports so long as OPEC reaches an equitable agreement on the share of the petroleum sacrifice that will guarantee high prices and more revenue for the country. Labastida Ochoa said this during a news conference shortly before President Miguel de la Madrid ended his working tour of Hidalgo. Francisco Labastida added that Mexico's position continues to be that of the last OPEC meeting in Geneva, which he attended, is a step in search of new objectives. The energy secretary said that there is consensus among the 13 OPEC members and the 5 countries that are not members of OPEC to seek this balance, but that what is needed is the implementation and organization of the strategy to achieve it. Labastida Ochoa said that Mexico believes that they are on the right path to achieve this stability but he also expressed concern over the lack of quick results. Labastida Ochoa said that even though it is not desirable, a military conflict like the one in the Middle East might contribute to an increase in petroleum prices. However, the energy secretary said that such a phenomenon is not very likely.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

PA271924 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle has left for New York to hold meetings with important U.S. businessmen, bankers, and governors. President Delvalle, who is traveling with his wife, will meet in private with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. President Delvalle will also meet with prominent figures of the U.S. banking, industrial, and government sectors. At the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport, President Delvalle was seen off by several ministers, several directors of semi-autonomous institutions, and Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, who represented the General Staff of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. AMBASSADOR DAVIS' TASK

PA272322 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Mar 86 p 4 A

[Editorial: "On the Threshold of History"]

[Text] Mr Arthur H. Davis recently arrived in Panama. He has been entrusted by the U.S. Government with the responsibilities of the post of U.S. ambassador to Panama.

Any diplomatic representation of such high rank involves, in addition to honor, a serious challenge to the designate due to the attributes and distinction that result from bearing the enormous responsibility of being considered the personal representative of the President of the country that has designated him and of the nation that has chosen him for such a high position.

In the case of a U.S. ambassador to Panama, as well as in the case of a Panamanian ambassador to Washington, this challenge is intensified due to the trade, historical, cultural, and political ties that exist between the two countries, in regard to which the Panama Canal -- due to the circumstances -- is the umbilical cord that joins them. It is also a sensitive area that generates anger, differences, and even serious problems that history has already amassed on its pages in indelible ink.

Ambassador Davis should calmly consider the fact that, for obvious reasons, his term will be followed step by step by the Panamanian people as well as by the Latin sector of the American continent. The problems that his country and ours must resolve in a just and advantageous manner demand a high degree of understanding, respect, and equilibrium on our part as well as his.

Our people, who have controlled their tempers during the situations experienced so far in this century, have stored large amounts of understanding, patience, and respect for the opinions of others. They have likewise learned to wait, request, and demand equal attitudes from others because we always treat others as equals, without haste, without arrogance, without surrendering, without indignities.

Mr Arthur Davis' experience in the diplomatic field is his best and greatest letter of triumph in this and in any other commitment that may present itself during this successful career. Therefore, we do not doubt for one instant that the manner in which he will analyze and handle the problems -- most of which are positive -- that must be resolved in our country, will give him the opportunity to attain the success that comes to those who are respected because they respect others and who are well treated by others because of their generosity.

ROUNDUP ON HONDURAN-NICARAGUAN BORDER SITUATION

PA271335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Mar 86

[By Federico Talavera]

[Text] Panama City, 27 Mar (EFE) -- The Honduran Government has mobilized troops to the Nicaraguan Border. At the same time, Honduras denounced the Nicaraguan aggression to the OAS while Nicaragua accused the United States of preparing "a trap similar to that of the Gulf of Tonkin." It has been officially reported that U.S. and Honduran helicopters are airlifting an infantry battalion with all its support weapons to the country's eastern region on the border with Nicaragua.

The troops have been ordered to dislodge from the national territory the Sandinist soldiers who, according to intelligence reports, entered the country on Sunday under the pretext of pursuing counterrevolutionaries. The U.S. helicopters are not armed, but the Honduran helicopters are equipped with missiles and machine guns. The North Americans have expressly been ordered not to get involved in Honduran-Nicaraguan battles, and their mission consists in transporting the troops to secure sites from where the Honduras will travel by their own means to the combat zones.

In Washington, the U.S. Government denied that it pressured Tegucigalpa to report the Nicaraguan incursion at a time when the U.S. House of Representatives had rejected the aid for the contras and when the Senate is ready to vote today. Nevertheless, Pentagon officials believe that the White House reports that 1,500 Sandinists crossed the border and that there are two more battalions ready to cross it are "exaggerated." It has also been announced in Washington that Honduras will present a report to the OAS secretary general on the Sandinist incursion into its territory and the Honduran Government's actions to repel it but that Honduras will not resort to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

The report does not specify the number of Sandinist troops nor how far they penetrated into Honduran territory. It only states that Honduras "has confirmed reports of the incursion of Sandinist troops in Olancho Department."

For its part, Nicaragua has told the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in the United Nations about the "strange similarities" between the events that are now taking place in Central America and those of the Gulf of Tonkin which led to the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, told the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries that, "not without reason," the U.S. press has called attention to the "strange similarities" between what is now taking place in Central America and the Gulf of Tonkin episode that "served as a pretext for a direct U.S. involvement" in the Vietnam war. The diplomat said that for the past 5 years, the United States has "desperately been seeking the political excuse to directly attack our country" and that "it has once again resorted to the fabrication of an alleged invasion of Honduras by Nicaraguan troops."

Yesterday in San Jose, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge expressed surprise about a protest sent by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega over a forthcoming meeting of Central American vice presidents that had been planned 9 months ago. The invitation for the meeting of vice presidents was sent on 26 August to the heads of state of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Cordova; El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte; and Guatemala, Oscar Mejia Victores.

In addition to expressing surprise over the delayed reaction of the Managua government, Monge officially denied, in a note sent to Ortega today, that the meeting has aggressive objectives against the Sandinist regime, and he reiterated that it will deal only with the topic of reactivation of trade among the participants.

The vice presidents, he added, "will try to find solutions to the economic difficulties of the four countries and this meeting does not seek -- as your government seems to believe -- to ignore the Central American negotiations with the EEC."

The exclusion of Nicaragua in the meeting of vice presidents "has absolutely nothing to do" with political initiatives, nor is it a maneuver of the United States or third countries as your message rashly and disrespectfully suggests," the Costa Rican president stressed.

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA DISAGREE OVER BORDER DOCUMENT

PA261259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Clear disagreements between Nicaragua and Costa Rica emerged today in the United Nations with regard to the scope of the document that the two countries signed on 12 March.

Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, presented to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the "joint agreement" signed by the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries and requested that it be published as an official document.

Today Ambassador Edwin Munoz, Costa Rican permanent alternate representative, presented statements of President Luis Alberto Monge which stress the "correct meaning" of the document signed. The documents he says, is not an agreement between his country and Nicaragua but is only a base "upon which an agreement can be drawn up."

The text attached to Nora Astorga's letter clearly states "Joint Agreement Signed between the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica (Gerardo Trejos) and Nicaragua (Victor Hugo Tinoco). [quotation mark as received]

It contemplates the creation of a permanent mission to investigate and inspect border incidents between both countries.

Costa Rica

ORTEGA SENDS 'DELAYED REACTION' PROTEST NOTE

PA270412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0149 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] San Jose, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- President Luis Alberto Monge today expressed surprise at a protest note that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega sent to him regarding an upcoming meeting of vice presidents that was convoked 9 months ago.

An invitation was sent to Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan Presidents Roberto Suazo Cordova, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Oscar Mejia Victores on 26 August. Suazo Cordova was replaced by Jose Azcona Hoyo on 27 January and Mejia Victores was replaced by Vinicio Cerezo on 14 February. The note was sent through Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz, who visited Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to this end.

In addition to expressing surprise at the Managua government's delayed reaction, Monge denied in an official note sent to Ortega at noon today that the meeting had aggressive purposes against the Sandinist regime, adding that this meeting will discuss only the reactivation of commerce between those countries participating in the meeting.

Monge added: The vice presidents "will only seek solutions for the four countries' economic difficulties. This meeting does not intend, as your government seems to believe, to ignore Central America's negotiations with the EEC." The Costa Rican president stressed: Nicaragua's exclusion from the vice president's meeting "has absolutely nothing to do" with political initiatives, nor is it a scheme of the United States or other countries, as your message lightly and disrespectfully suggests." [quotation marks as received]

Monge insisted: Simply put, Nicaragua's economic situation and preferences and the different nature of such problems were taken into consideration. These factors "make it impossible for your country to have a harmonious participation in the initiative."

Ortega presented the charges in a letter which, according to Monge, was delivered to him in San Jose 2 days ago. He did not, however, mention the means used for the delivery.

The Costa Rican president reminded the Nicaraguan president that the region's political affairs have been reserved for the Esquipulas meeting next month. He said he supposes "Nicaragua is still planning to attend this meeting."

In his letter, Ortega told Monge that Costa Rica committed itself to "an immoral and illegal act: by supporting President Duarte's proposal for a dialogue between the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran Governments and the rebels in their respective countries, a charge that was also rejected today. In his response, Monge indicates that this proposal responds to the spirit of the Contadora negotiations "to effect national reconciliation processes in Central American countries." He added: I can understand that, for the current Nicaraguan Government, "It is unacceptable to carry out such a process. Despite this, I cannot accept your views on how Costa Rica should conduct its foreign policy."

Monge reminded Ortega that he, Monge, has always believed dialogue to be a means to solve political problems and added: "We have maintained that a dialogue should take place in El Salvador and we also regard such a dialogue as indispensable in Nicaragua."

El Salvador

ARENA URGES PRESIDENT DUARTE TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

PA271514 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Mar 86 p 58

["Open letter" from the Nationalist ~~Republican~~ Alliance, ARENA, to President Duarte in the form of a paid advertisement; date not given; signed by ARENA President Alfredo F. Cristianini]

[Text] Open letter to President Duarte.

Mr President:

It is a recognized fact that El Salvador is living in one of the most difficult and conflictive periods in its history.

The current social, economic, and political crises have reached such serious levels that the citizens are kept in a state of permanent insecurity, anxiety, and uneasiness. To date, nothing positive or specific has been done to overcome this; quite the contrary, this situation is worsening each day and is thereby posing a threat to our democratic system and our fatherland's security.

Mr President, I realize that some causes of the current crisis originate abroad, such as the war that has been mercilessly imposed on us by international communism. However, other causes are internal, such as a lack of capability and political willingness and mainly corruption. I wish to refer to the latter because I am concerned about the defense of the moral values of our long-suffering and hard-hit fatherland. Currently there are indications of an increasing, generalized corruption within the public administration. It is now more evident than ever. This official corruption, according to the people, takes place in the most diverse forms. However, on this occasion I wish to discuss specifically three of them: First, the abuse of power leading to the granting of special favors; second, bribery in government contracts; and third, illicit business transactions, such as contraband, under the protection of a public office or political power.

All these indications of the most regrettable and immoral corruption are being commented on by the Salvadoran people; we already know that there is no smoke without fire. A president of the Republic faces a diversity of problems, but that cannot be a pretext to avoid fighting against this social and legal crime because it is a dangerous element to national security and a heavy burden that is treacherously eating up the fruit of the work of all Salvadorans.

Mr President, you must also remember that on various and reiterated occasions, first as de facto president and later as constitutional president, you have promised to fight corruption regardless of its source. Upon swearing in your new Cabinet, you vigorously pledged to dismiss any official involved in corruption.

It is with this in mind that ARENA recently presented to the Legislative Assembly a draft bill aimed at fighting and eliminating corruption in the management of public funds and proposed the creation of a special commission to probe -- in a just and impartial manner -- the illegal enrichment of officials and citizens involved in businesses or issues pertaining to the state. Our initiative was supported by other political factions and, undoubtedly, by all Salvadorans. However, as you and the public noticed, unfortunately the 33 deputies of your Christian Democratic Party [PDC] filed away the just, patriotic ARENA request in a hasty, unexplainable, and malicious way without presenting any reasonable arguments.

A solution to the corruption problem requires the participation of all and legal measures to eradicate it. Laws, no matter how perfect, and good intentions will serve no purpose if they are not enforced accurately and in a timely fashion. You can and must help eliminate vices and habits that are not in keeping with national interests, especially now that they have multiplied.

The Salvadoran people are silent witnesses of the corruption drama because at one time they have been the innocent victims of bribery or have heard rumors of corruption.

As citizens, parents, and men concerned over the fate of our fatherland, we cannot allow the practice of or cover-up of actions that go against moral values, proper behavior, and laws; otherwise, we would become accomplices. That is why, instead of opposing the ARENA initiative, you and your PDC party should have supported it. After all, we seek to rescue moral values, democratic principles, and a legal state.

Mr President, there is still time, I hope that later will not be too late.

Alfredo F. Cristiani, ARENA President

ARMY DISCOVERS 'CLANDESTINE HOSPITAL' IN CUSCATLAN

PA271709 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Communique issued by Coprefa, date not given; read by unidentified Coprefa official -- live or recorded]

[Text] Atlacatl Battalion members have discovered a clandestine hospital containing a large amount of surgical material, medicine, and important documents during a patrol operation in the vicinity of San Jose Guayabal, Cuscatlan Department. They found 25 pounds of explosives, 15 mines and their respective devices, and a typewriter at another location in the same area.

Santos Reyes Osorio suffered serious wounds caused by explosives planted by subversives in a place near Hacienda San Felipe, Concepcion Batres municipality, Usulután Department.

Finally, soldiers Samuel Grande and Jose Salvador Romero were kidnapped in different areas by numerous terrorists who took them from their respective residences. The first soldier was kidnapped in Santa Cruz canton, Santiago Nonualco municipality, La Paz Department, while the second was kidnapped in Chilanguera canton, Chirilagua municipality, San Miguel Department. Samuel Grande is a member of the Military Engineers Detachment headquartered in Zacatecoluca and Jose Salvador Romero is a member of the 3d Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Miguel Department. The two soldiers were on leave when the terrorists took them to an unknown location.

Our objective is peace.

FMLN-FDR COLLABORATORS ABANDON RANKS, SURRENDER

PA271953 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Mar 86 pp 5, 50

[Text] More than 400 FMLN-FDR collaborators have abandoned their ranks and turned themselves in to the military base headquarters at the La Chorrera del Guayabo Hydroelectric Dam. They told military authorities that their escape was very difficult, and they had been trying for weeks.

We are tired of working to sustain the terrorists; we earned no money, were mistreated, and forced to work. We had no medicine or food. Our crops were taken by the extremists; we were left regretting having worked from sunrise to sunset for nothing; we faced dangers and did not even know why we were living like wandering Jews.

The FMLN dissidents explained that they were victims of all kinds of humiliation, insults, and threats during the past 4 years. They said many of their relatives died in armed clashes in which they were trapped.

Upon arriving at the military base headquarters at the La Chorrera del Guayabo Hydroelectric Dam, they were well received. They are currently being treated by doctors, psychologists, social workers, etc.

We hope that other groups being held as if they were hostages by FMLN-FDR terrorists in various points of the country will follow our example, they said.

General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, told LA PRENSA GRAFICA that various international and service organizations are aware of the situation of the FMLN-FDR collaborators. Those organizations know they have abandoned their ranks because they can no longer bear mistreatment, hunger, disease, and the dangers to which they were exposed.

The collaborators have repeatedly urged other Salvadorans, who are being pressured and who have received death threats from the FMLN-FDR, to escape and turn themselves in to the nearest authorities, who will extend them shelter, protection, and other kinds of help.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN HONDURAS

PA272018 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1915 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Several Honduran media, both press and radio, have begun to report the people's rejection and serious concern over the growing involvement of the Honduran Army in the aggression plans of the Reagan administration in the Central American region. In recent hours, various Honduran social sectors have voiced through the media their concern over the role the United States assigns to Honduras in a warmongering policy where it is planned that the United States will supply the dollars while Honduras provides the dead.

Ever since the Sandinist people's revolution was achieved in Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration has been training, supplying, and leading the counterrevolutionary mercenary bands to attack and prevent the development of the Sandinist revolution. To do this, the U.S. Administration has assigned Honduras its share of participation, by using Honduran soil to (?pacify) the mercenary forces.

By permanently holding joint military maneuvers, Honduras has become a sort of giant U.S. aircraft carrier, from where the aggression against Nicaragua and other Central American countries is organized and planned. The growing arms race and the failure of the Somozist bands that have been beaten to the point of nearly total collapse have forced the Reagan administration to quickly multiply the aid to the counterrevolutionaries, who are now demanding \$100 million to survive the collapse.

The Honduran Army is becoming more involved all the time in the warmongering escalation, and the Hondurans are generally concerned over the fact that the Reagan administration is pushing them dangerously into a situation in which the Hondurans will supply the dead.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER REPORTS ON VENEZUELAN VISIT

PA272208 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Our \$130-million debt to the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV) is quite advanced in the process of renegotiation as a result of the visit to Caracas by President Cerezo, Economy Minister Elizardo Sosa stated.

The official, who was among the official retinue that visited Venezuela, said he was pleased with the results and that it was a "good experience to see how the Venezuelan Government is totally willing to cooperate and how President Cerezo was applauded for more than 4 minutes by the Venezuelan congressmen."

Minister Sosa said that during his stay in Caracas he spoke with the authorities of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry and the Development Ministry. He presented them a list of Guatemalan products that can be exported now, in the short-term and in the long-term. Those products could be included in the partial scope agreement.

The Venezuelan authorities expressed interest in some of those export products. This will lead to greater exports to that country in the immediate future. I am going to be in touch with the organization of exporters of nontraditional exports so we can join efforts and take advantage of the doors being opened to us; we can sell more and improve our trade balance, he said.

Other important points discussed were those dealing with renegotiation of Guatemala's debt with the FIV. We achieved much progress in this regard, he said. The FIV president is quite willing. The FIV is deciding on procedures to convert the March and June payment deadlines into lines of credit that would be open for a year.

As a result, we would not have to pay the sums that we are obliged to pay the FIV during those two periods. The possibility exists to turn other payment deadlines in September and December into other credits in the same way. I think that this problem will be resolved at the opportune moment. There is great receptiveness, and I believe that our debt with the FIV is in a quite advanced process of renegotiations. The total debt is \$130 million.

This year we should pay \$59 million. Of that figure, \$29 million should be paid in March and June. In other words, we would already practically have half of the debt renegotiated for commercial purposes.

Much of the debt with the FIV is short-term because of Guatemala's deficiency in drawing up and presenting development programs. We could turn those debts into 20-year loans had we drawn up development programs. In our talks with them, we examined the possibility of using funds from that debt to finance feasibility studies for some projects and to subsequently finance these with those funds.

The topic of the petroleum bill was discussed with the Venezuelan Central Bank. I also held talks with the economic cabinet of Venezuela. This was extremely courteous on their part. I spoke with seven ministers and explained our needs and goals in our debt renegotiation and reorganization plan.

From those talks, one perceived that there is understanding about our needs and about credit facilities for the petroleum bill. There is great progress in this regard. The Bank of Guatemala now has to talk with the IMF and the Venezuelan Central Bank to conclude the details.

Regarding the petroleum bill, during the 120 days of credit we could be using a line of credit of between \$35 and \$50 million.

At the present time, when Venezuela sells us petroleum, we have to pay 30 days after the shipment date. If in those 30 days we use up the petroleum and need more, we have to pay for the first shipment.

What we would be arranging now would be an agreement to pay the bill in 120 days. That would give us the same facilities that Mexico is already granting us and that naturally helps us in these petroleum orders. I am confident that if we act quickly and intelligently in the economic field, by the middle of next year we will be able to pay the petroleum bill in cash.

Minister Sosa said that after the meeting on the Caribbean Basin which was held in Puerto Rico, contacts were established to trade with those countries and to achieve private investments in our country.

HONDURAS

EDITORIAL LINKS BORDER PROBLEM TO CONTRA AID

PA271541 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Washington Informed Us That We Were at War"]

[Text] Just as the Honduran people were preparing to enjoy the Easter holiday, a large-scale incursion by the Nicaraguan Army into Honduras was reported in Washington. The revelation was handled similarly to the announcement of the Yom Kippur war between Egypt and Israel.

The initial reports from the White House were released in the form of unconfirmed "rumors" circulated by officials who asked not to be identified. It appears that this was the first result of last Friday's visit to Honduras by Elliott Abrams, U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs. During that visit he was accompanied by officials of the U.S. Defense Department and the National Security Council.

Honduras' reaction of surprise to the rumors circulating in Washington became even greater when the Honduran authorities said they had no knowledge of an attack. Armed Forces spokesman Arguello said that "there are no reports on that invasion."

The President's press secretary, Lisandro Quezada, meanwhile, interpreted the statements by unidentified White House officials as a link in President Reagan's chain of propaganda efforts designed to obtain approval from the U.S. Congress for \$100 million to substantially increase the "contras'" firepower.

On Monday afternoon, 24 March, the Honduran National Security Council, presided over by President Azcona, held a 3-hour meeting after which no statements were made to the press. It was not until yesterday that the Presidency's press office issued a brief communique finally admitting that "the Honduran Government has confirmed reports" that "new incursions by the EPS have taken place in Honduran territory."

The White House's rumors were thus raised to the level of official truth, though possibly not with the prominence the Reagan administration had hoped they would receive. By this time, it was already being reported in Washington that President Reagan, at the request of the Honduran Government, had disbursed \$20 million to support the Honduran Army's efforts to deploy troops to the border to deal with the "intrusion" and protect the people who live near the border.

Meanwhile, the contra army that operates out of Honduras and which has sustained constant defeats by the Nicaraguan Army inside Nicaraguan territory also received an extraordinary share of protection because its rearguard was fully covered.

There were no reports of incursions by the Nicaraguan Army in the area bordering Nicaragua in El Paraiso Department. Its inhabitants limited themselves to protesting the looting and sacking of which they are victims of at the hands of the contras.

The theater of operations has evidently shifted to an undetermined area in Olancho Department. However, Olancho legislator Gustavo Gomez Sanchez told the press yesterday afternoon, when the military operation was allegedly in progress, that nothing out of the ordinary was happening in that department, and at the same time he expressed surprise over the reports of a 25-km incursion into Honduras by regular Nicaraguan forces.

The Honduran Government's press communique was really very cautious, undoubtedly because President Azcona is fully aware of his responsibilities to the Honduran people and the international community. He is not the kind of person who will thrust the nation into military adventures lightly. War is a serious affair. It cannot be tampered with to obtain unspreadable aims.

The position adopted by the Honduran Government has limited itself to "urging" the Nicaraguan Government to withdraw its troops "to prevent confrontations that could disrupt peace between the two countries and once again jeopardize the regional peace efforts advanced by the Contadora Group."

The Honduran Government has stressed that the situation is being handled "cautiously," while the citizens are being warned "against unjustified alarm or concern."

For Washington's part, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger sent U.S. Southern Command Chief General Galvin to Honduras, probably so he could assume control of the situation to prevent any direct involvement in it by U.S. troops.

We are waiting for Washington's decisions in the next several hours or days, while the U.S. Congress continues its deliberations on the touchy issue of the \$100 million for the contras.

Nicaragua

ORTEGA ADDRESSES DEFENSE COMMITTEE LEADERS

PA242110 Managua International Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega "to more than 1,000 delegates of the Sandinist Defense Committees" in Managua on 22 March -- live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...we know the reasons. Therefore, we must confront our neighbors rationally, firmly, and persuasively: those in Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Masaya, Matagalpa. There is a water problem in Matagalpa; also in Boaco. There is no denying this. There is also a trend for people who live near Matagalpa to move to the city in search of better living conditions, employment, and housing. They believe there are better opportunities in Matagalpa. However, only the basic needs of the population are being covered; outsiders have higher expectations, believing that their problems will be resolved. For instance: How can a peasant who lives near Managua who lacks water service, electricity, transportation, and housing and hears that there are housing, electrical, and road projects under way in Managua, not want to come to Managua to try to improve his situation? That has been our experience, a direct one, gained during the "Face the People" meetings, which are currently being held, mostly with people in the countryside.

The people from the countryside around Managua live in a state of abandonment by administrative and even political efforts. We focus our attention on the urban areas and city people. We fail to look to the rural areas, where an important segment of the peasant population grows corn, beans, vegetables, and fruits. They work hard.

However, they have no incentive to continue growing things because they see no return on their efforts. The revolution makes some effort, but not enough, not right now, in any event.

I was listening to what Housing Minister Rappacciolli [name and title as heard] was saying. We want to improve the living conditions on coffee farms because we want workers to go there to help grow and harvest the coffee. If there is no coffee there will be no foreign currency to purchase the street light systems Managua neighborhood residents request. If there is no coffee there will be no foreign currency with which to purchase raw materials for the Managua factories. Workers would have nothing to work with. If there is no coffee there will be no foreign currency to import pharmaceuticals.

Therefore, above all, we must guarantee minimum conditions for the working rural population growing coffee and cotton; raising livestock; and growing beans, corn, and other basic grains. We must undertake housing and electricity projects there. Things would be different if we had sufficient resources. If that were the case we would say: All right, let's distribute the resources, let's undertake this or that housing project in Managua or others in the fields. Resources could be shared without any problem. We would distribute resources in a way to have electricity in Managua, Masaya, Chinandega, and in every neighborhood. Every street would be paved. All roads, even in the coffee producing areas, would be paved if we possessed sufficient resources. However, we do not.

The economic situation is a difficult one. This goes without saying. You are well aware of that. Therefore, as our resources are limited, we must distribute them rationally. What does this mean? That we must channel those resources primarily into the rural agricultural areas. That is why we told Minister Rappacciolli: Go draw up a plan with the Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform for electrification of the most important coffee farms in Regions 1 and 6. We will see how much this costs in foreign exchange, in cordobas. We will make an effort to advance that project even if this means not electrifying any more neighborhoods in the cities. That is where the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] leader comes in. He must tell the people in his neighborhood: We must wait until production standards improve, until our situation improves, until the situation returns to normal in the country, until we attain peace. When that happens we will have the resources to install neighborhood lighting. In the meantime, you will have to wait. The peasants and farm hands growing coffee in the war zones in conditions that are much more difficult than ours must have electricity first. They face many more risks than we in the cities. They are generating wealth that is basic to the country's economy.

We must provide housing, electricity, and basic health and education services to those peasants who are growing beans, corn, and sorghum, or raising livestock, so that they are stimulated to produce more. If peasants have no incentive to increase production, it will decrease, and there will be less beans to distribute, less rice, and less corn. If our coffee production decreases, we will have less foreign exchange to import the products our country needs, including raw materials. Therefore, city and neighborhood people must be made aware that they must shoulder a great share of sacrifice. We prefer to repair a road in a farm area -- because coffee, cotton, milk, or whatever can be transported out of that area -- than to fix a street in Managua. This must be clear. We would like to repair the streets of Managua's neighborhoods. We would like all neighborhood streets to be paved. However, we do not have the funds. We must realize that peasants work very hard.

We complain here when the bus stops 3 or 4 -- or even 10 -- blocks from where we live. However, in the fields peasants walk mile after mile to get to work or do their shopping. Peasants do not perceive distances like city people do.

We must provide peasants with transportation so that they feel their efforts are being recognized. We must offer peasants a proper place in society because they have traditionally been ignored in Nicaragua. This will benefit everyone, because to the extent that production increases in the countryside, we will have more products in the cities. The Interior Trade Ministry will not have so many problems or pressure.

Agricultural production is fundamental. Urban production is important. We acknowledge this. The production sectors in the city also need incentives. However, the urban production sectors depend on agricultural production. When a factory needs a spare part, it must be imported using foreign exchange, which is generated by agricultural activities, including coffee, cotton, meat production, and mining. We must not forget our obligation to pay attention to the country's farm areas, which are basic to our economy. Neighborhood residents must be aware of this and of the limitations we face. They must be told: There is an aggression that imposes certain conditions.

This does not mean all projects in city neighborhoods will disappear. Several projects can be advanced, especially with the participation of the community. We must insist on more of this. The community must become involved in the construction of works that will bring it benefits.

If a school must be built, we must not go through institutional channels. This would mean that the Education Ministry initiates a project: They hire a firm, the firm builds the school, and then turns it over to the ministry. That is not possible. That is not our situation. We can take the building materials so that the community, through self-effort and organization, builds the school. Materials can be sent and sold to the community at cost to repair homes, or build new ones. We are not prepared to answer to all the housing demands. Moreover, the Housing Ministry and National Energy Institute are bound to other, priority interest projects. This does not mean that those neighborhood problems that need attention will be ignored altogether. It is not our intention to abandon neighborhoods, to fend for themselves. It is a matter of building awareness in the neighborhoods to the point where neighborhood residents will set forth demands, and you will echo those demands, even if the resources are nonexistent. Your obligation is to echo those demands: We need water, we need electricity, we need roads. However, the institution will explain whether it is able to comply with those demands or not, and then with the community to explain why the demand cannot be met.

That is why communication between government officials and the CDS is so important. That is a very important concept. Efforts must be geared toward the establishment of concept. Efforts must be geared toward the establishment of constant, open communication. That allows you to explain why electrical or water projects are not carried out, or why a road was not laid. If communications are not good, if the official does not arrive for the meeting he said he would attend, that puts you in a bind. You lose credibility with your community. The revolutionary government is discredited also. And more important that that is the lack of responsibility. If we promise to go to a meeting, we must attend it.

If we could not make it because something urgent came up, then we must send another comrade to listen. If that comrade cannot attend, then we should set another date for the meeting. We must act in a responsible manner. We cannot just simply state we are going to do something, to install the electricity service, and then not do that; or tell them all the light bulbs and other equipment have arrived, but we did not show up to install the service, as the comrades pointed out. Perhaps another commitment came up, that commitment was not met, and no explanation is given.

We cannot choose the easy way out of saying yes to everything. That is demagoguery; that is lying. That cannot be the behavior of a Sandinist revolutionary, of an official of the Sandinist government; it cannot be. Thus, we must confront the problems with reasoning and in an equitable manner. This communication is most important. We are going to work immediately at the presidency to establish a mechanism of communications. I think that it would be easy to communicate with the various regions through the Secretariat of Regional Affairs. In this manner, the regions could have a communications channel with the government to be able to report things that are not operating properly.

Naturally, this should be done after resorting to the regional organizations. Each region has its own organization such as the FSLN, the government, the mass organizations. Therefore, the problem should be discussed first with the regional organization, and tell them that such and such a minister promised to carry out such and such work, and he has not done anything, that there is no explanation, and that the community is angry. That could be the channel for establishing communications with all regions. But we are going to establish a communications channel that will be flowing and permanent so that you can be.... [changes thought] But we must first try to resolve the problem in the region, because if we try to resolve everything through the Presidency we are going to overload the Presidency with problems, and they will not be resolved promptly. The problems must be resolved in the region, there must be pressure in the region; complain in the region. The CDS are compelled to continue being the representatives of the problems of the neighborhood. However, you must also demand an explanation when the problem is not resolved. It is your duty to complain so that you can also give an explanation to the neighborhood. If you are not satisfied with the explanation, you must then point this out; you must point out the mistakes that are made.

As we were saying, nobody in this country is an untouchable. The first point that we always bring up in the [words indistinct] meetings is self-criticism. That is the first thing we bring up at the National Directorate. We ask ourselves how things are operating, what mistakes we have made, because we must be alert to the mistakes we can make at any moment. This is the first thing we do. We are obligated to be receptive to criticism. Under no circumstances can we accept that a Sandinist militant reject criticism. Furthermore, even if the criticism that is being made is unjust, he is obligated to listen first and later to explain, but not to reject criticism or act in a haughty manner. He should not think that just because he is a Sandinist militant, he has a right to everything.

A Sandinist militant cannot act as if he were a privileged person. He cannot act in this manner. He must be subjected constantly and permanently to constructive criticism. He is obligated to reply to that constructive criticism because perhaps some comrade is misunderstanding his actions. He is obligated to explain his actions so that everyone will understand and there will not be a negative image of the Sandinist Front, because the Sandinist Front is what would then be criticized, not him. Thus, you are also obligated to carry out an attitude that is constructive criticism of the militant companeros of the front. The front representatives have a greater responsibility; you have the obligation of complaining because of this greater responsibility. If you see that they make a mistake, or if you think there is some fault, this must be pointed out. You should not be afraid of pointing this out.

A militant who does not accept criticism, who is not receptive to criticism, does not deserve being a Sandinist militant. We do not claim that Sandinist militants are perfect. No, we cannot say that.

Perhaps we have some Sandinist militants who should not be there. There might be thousands of Nicaraguans who are not Sandinist militants, but should already be Sandinist militants. We might be confronted with such a situation.

As for the problems that have been brought up in general, we might say that there is an effort to improve the communications between the CDS and the ministers and officials of the revolutionary government. We must all cooperate in this effort. The officials should understand that you are being pressured by the grass roots, by the people, by the companeros who are asking for housing. A companera says her son asked her if she worked for the Ministry of Housing.

It is only normal that you are under such pressures, and therefore you must provide solutions to the problems. The ministers must understand this and be patient when confronted with your impatience. You must also understand that the ministers have big problems, great responsibilities. You must also be somewhat patient. Sometimes, you are impatient, or perhaps some ministers are careless. We must analyze these problems when these mistakes are committed.

The important thing is to understand that the CDS leaders and the comrades in the Cabinet share responsibilities in the face of a common interest, which is to take better care of the people's needs with the few resources we have. This then forces us to act in a more organized manner, to act in a more coordinated manner, to act in a more intelligent manner, to try to have better communications between the CDS leaders and the government officials. After all, if the government makes a mistake, if the CDS make a mistake, that mistake harms the people, harms the revolution. Thus, we share this common responsibility, which is to work for the benefit of the people.

That is the reason this dialogue this afternoon is so important. It is a continuation of the dialogues we have been holding throughout all these years, but now they are seeking a better organization. We are seeking permanent mechanisms of communication. This is something that the regions have been asking for. In some regions this has been resolved, but in others it has been resolved. We must strive so that this year we will have answered all the demands for communication mechanism. These communication mechanisms must be created where they do not exist. We must advance in that manner. That will allow us to meet the people's needs better. We are also going to answer the questions concerning the Patriotic Military Service, concerning the tasks of the military defense of the revolution.

Comrades, we have a great task to fulfill, and, above all, at a time when our enemies are harassing us. The U.S. Government is harassing us completely. Reagan is harassing us. He is trying to see how he can take advantage of the slightest sign of weakness, within the strong and firm unity of our people. He is trying to take advantage to see if he can enter through there his counterrevolutionary message. He is seeking how to divide the Nicaraguan people, how to weaken the Nicaraguan people again to control the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we have a great responsibility, because we must confront Reagan's military aggression and the U.S. imperialist policy, to mobilize the Nicaraguan people in the (?great task) of the military defense of the revolution, in revolutionary surveillance, and in the productive tasks, in the social tasks, all of which help to improve the material situation of the people. The distribution of food is such an important task that it has been one of the most discussed subjects this afternoon.

We thus have a common responsibility, and if the CDS are better organized, we will have an important counterpart so that the government officials will be more efficient, so that the government will operate better, so that the government will better resolve the people's needs.

D'ESCOTA SAYS BISHOPS SIDING WITH REAGAN

PA270425 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2337 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Managua, 26 Mar (DPA) -- During a television program, Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto described the 10 Nicaraguan bishops who form the Episcopal Conference as "silent accomplices" for "not condemning" the "U.S. aggressions" against the Sandinist revolution.

D'Escoto pointed out that the Episcopal Conference "has taken the side of the aggressors, making themselves appear as perpetrators of high treason against the fatherland." The politician-clergyman pointed out that in Nicaragua "there is no confrontation between church and state, but instead the utilization of certain persons by the U.S. Government," such as Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega.

D'Escoto said that in Latin America the only silent sectors regarding the U.S. aggression are the members of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church hierarchy, who at the same time "allow the church's name to be used to justify the murdering of our people." Father D'Escoto said that if the bishops do not condemn the aggressions, Nicaragua and the entire world will be obliged to "thank the Reagan administration for providing money to massacre the people." He pointed out that with the "game" the bishops have played by "remaining silent" in regard to the aid that President Ronald Reagan is requesting of Congress, "they have become the leading accomplices of the aggression." He pointed out that the U.S.-financed aggression in Nicaragua is facing causes grief and death among the people. More than 18,000 Nicaraguans have been killed in 5 years of war between the anti-Sandinists and regular Nicaraguan troops.

D'Escoto demanded that Cardinal Obando y Bravo give a public explanation, adding that he can explain why he has remained silent or "repeat Reagan's slogan." He recalled that Obando y Bravo and Bishop Vega went to the United States to "slander" the Sandinist government.

Priest Agustin Torranzo, pastor of a church in the northern city of Ocotal, who was also on the program, said that the bishops "are totalitarians and they liken the FSLN (government) to their own behavior." He accused the bishops of wanting to control the clergy, throwing out those who are on the side of the Sandinist process to "make themselves strong and confront and topple the revolution."

A nun, Beatriz Arellano, said that the bishops have separated themselves from the people by not holding dialogues with the members of the church. The television station had invited Cardinal Obando y Bravo to a debate with Father D'Escoto, but the religious leader did not show up. His spokesman, Msgr Bismarck Carballo, said that the Episcopal Conference had requested a talk between Obando y Bravo and President Ortega. Five days ago the bishops issued a communique accusing certain sectors of the church of "politicizing," and of "attacks and slander" against the church.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 54

PA280129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1201 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Defense Ministry Communique No. 54; issued 27 March 1986]

[Text] The Defense Ministry hereby reports that:

1. During the second half of March, EPS troops dealt overwhelming blows to the mercenary forces at various battle locations as part of the operations that our Army has stepped up in the past few months to increase the process of strategic defeat of the mercenary forces.
2. The most important clashes during the period mentioned occurred at various locations on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, where mercenary forces try to enter our territory.
3. As a preliminary result of such operations executed by our troops, no less than 600 casualties have reportedly been inflicted on the mercenaries, of which 350 are dead. Also, our troops destroyed several important enemy camps, including their main training center. In addition, several means of transportation, including a helicopter, were rendered useless.
4. As a result of these operations, EPS troops suffered 156 casualties, of which 40 are dead and 116 wounded. Most of the latter are not seriously wounded and are recovering. In addition, five EPS soldiers have been reported missing in action in this border sector. According to a Honduran source, two of these men have been captured by Honduran military authorities. Regarding these soldiers, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has instituted the necessary procedures for their prompt return to our homeland.
5. Our permanent, reserve, and militia troops throughout the national territory have continued to execute all those actions aimed at repelling the invasion raids the mercenary forces of the U.S. Administration launch from Honduran territory.

Managua, 27 March 1986.

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry.

Free fatherland, or death.

EPS SAYS 'HEAVY' CLASHES WITH CONTRAS CONTINUE

PA280026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 27 Mar 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Excerpts] Managua, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Playa Hermosa, 15 km from the Honduran border, is the site of heavy clashes that have left a total of 750 casualties among rebels and Sandinists, a military spokesman told ACAN-EFE.

That area is near to the town of Jalapa, which is in a strip [cuna] of Nicaraguan territory that reached the Honduran village of Cifuentes, where the United States and Honduras say that 10 days ago 1,500 Sandinist soldiers entered. The Managua government has denied this report.

Jalapa, approximately 240 km from the capital, for the past several years has been the site of frequent clashes between contra forces and the Sandinist Army; however, considering the number of casualties, these clashes seem to be the heaviest of the past few months.

The military spokesman said that clashes are still taking place in the northern part of the country, and that the Defense Ministry will report further details on the military situation in the war zones later on.

REPORTS ON AID FOR CONTRAS, CLASHES IN HONDURAS

Agreement in U.S. Senate Fails

PA272216 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] By rejecting a Democratic Party proposal for the resumption of direct negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua, the White House eliminated the possibility of a bipartisan agreement in the Senate on the aid for the Somozist counter-revolutionaries requested by President Ronald Reagan.

Democratic Senator James Sasser said that the agreement fell through when John Poindexter, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, opposed the inclusion in the proposal of a guarantee that the United States would resume talks with Nicaragua without any preconditions. Poindexter insisted on saying that that solution would be possible only if Nicaragua agrees to begin talks with the Somozist bands that Washington uses as its armed weapon in its attempts to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The Nicaraguan authorities have reiterated their rejection of that U.S. demand, but they are willing to talk with the chief of the revolutionary forces, that is to say, with President Ronald Reagan. It has been announced that the U.S. Senate is to vote today, Thursday, on the presidential request for \$100 million in military and logistical aid for the former Somozist guardsmen. Last week that request was rejected by the House of Representatives.

FSLN's Carrion Comments

PA270439 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that the international solidarity Nicaragua receives is one of the strongest pillars of its defense. Carrion, who is attending the 17th Czechoslovakian Communist Party Congress, told Cuban agency PRENSA LATINA that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's maneuvers against Nicaragua will not end with the vote against more aid for the Somozist groups at the U.S. House of Representatives. Carrion added that the danger of a direct U.S. invasion of Nicaragua must not be dismissed.

EPS' Cuadra Denies Invasion

PA272130 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Nicaragua has not invaded and never will invade Honduras. This statement was made in Managua by Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister and EPS Chief of Staff Commander Joaquin Cuadra.

At a news conference for U.S. journalists, Cuadra denied that Sandinist troops entered Honduras as the government of Ronald Reagan said. Cuadra charged that it is the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who invaded Honduras, since they have their bases there, just as the U.S. troops do.

Joaquin Cuadra explained that the Sandinist Army did launch a strong offensive to stop an infiltration by Somozist elements. He noted that the clashes took place in areas close to the common border, but it was never crossed. He said that the counter-revolutionary infiltration attempt was for propaganda purposes and to impress the members of the U.S. House of Representatives prior to the voting on more aid for the Somozists.

EPS Spokesman Refutes Claim

PA272236 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has reiterated that its troops have not entered Honduran territory and said that the EPS is engaged in intense combat against mercenary elements that entered the Nicaraguan department of Nueva Segovia on 10 March. Mari Gill Mulligan, a spokeswoman for the Sandinist Army, stated that today the EPS is fighting counterrevolutionary forces that attacked the border post of El Espino and destroyed a power plant in the town of Yalaguina.

The Nicaraguan Government denounced to the Nonaligned Movement the strange similarity between the situation created by the United States in Central America and the Gulf of Tonkin episode which served Washington as a pretext for directly involving itself in the Vietnam war.

Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations, Nora Astorga, has charged that the United States is desperately looking for a political excuse to attack her country and currently the U.S. has resorted to fabrication of an alleged invasion of Honduras by Nicaraguan troops.

Commentary on 'Incursion'

PA272158 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Station commentary, read by Odelma de Cordoba]

[Text] The capitalist's news agencies continue disseminating the version released by the Reagan administration of an alleged incursion of Sandinist troops into Honduran territory. It should be noted that it was the United States, instead of the Honduran Foreign Ministry, which reported the alleged incident, which was fully covered by Western news agencies, which accepted as true the U.S. report.

In the meantime, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and top government officials denied all reports of incursions into the neighboring country and insisted that all the commotion created by Washington is aimed at exerting pressure on the members of the Senate, who will vote next Thursday on the Reagan petition to give \$100 million to the Somozist bands.

The attitude of the Honduran authorities is highly contradictory. Originally the press secretary of President Jose Azcona's government said that there was no Nicaraguan invasion. Soon after, the news media attributed to Honduran authorities statements which were absolutely different, similar to those released in Washington about the alleged incursion of Nicaraguan troops into the neighboring country.

All this seems to indicate that in addition to the state of tension in Libya, the White House also wants to kindle the fire in Central America, using the alleged difference between Nicaragua and Honduras.

It is obvious that Reagan's obsession against Nicaragua has led him to promote another farce which is casting dark shadows over Central America's immediate future. The United States must assume responsibility for this dangerous attitude.

Reagan's 'Poses' Viewed

PA262206 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Station commentary, read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] Crocodile tears bathed Ronald Reagan's senile face this past weekend when, in a public appearance, he complained about the treatment given him by various local media that were against the granting of \$100 million for the mercenaries that are attacking Nicaragua. Using melodramatic poses similar to the ones he used to adopt in his second-rate Hollywood films, Reagan tried to make himself seem like a good boy undeserving of the slightest reproach. In that regard, he insisted on describing as rude and violent some of the articles and commentaries that were published in the United States in the last few days, during which the White House has been determined to increase financial aid to the killers that are draining Nicaragua's blood.

Reagan's excuse for portraying himself as a true saint is his alleged commitment to democracy and liberty, as he said in his public appearance this past weekend. However, his visceral hatred for the Sandinist revolution and his conqueror's airs are not easy for the President to conceal. When it seemed that he had touched the hearts of his most credulous speakers, Reagan could not contain himself, and in an authoritative, almost insane tone, he said that he would continue to pressure the U.S. legislators until he obtained the \$100 million necessary for those whom he again described as freedom fighters.

Those who observed the President's behavior could only recall another incident that faithfully reveals Ronald Reagan's character. Now, a local newsman said, he is asking for clemency because of criticism of his policies with regard to Central America; however, only a few days ago he called us sons of bitches when we asked him about the financial links between his government and the overthrown dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos.

GRANMA ARTICLE ACCUSES U.S. OF 'NEOGLOBALISM'

PA262244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Mar 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Reporter Oscar Ferrer has written an article entitled "On a Road That Leads to Failure," which was published in the Cuban daily GRANMA. It refers to the doctrine of meddling that Washington has traditionally practiced in international relations. The article says that to justify its traditional aggressiveness, the United States has developed several lines of foreign policy that range from the so-called Truman Doctrine to the recent brainchild called neoglobalism, both of which are very similar in their anticommunist and anti-Soviet goals.

It goes on to say that in March 1947, the Truman Doctrine was implemented with the primary objective of trying to contain the forces of socialism, pressure the USSR, and support friends of Washington with military and economic aid. The article adds that in this way, the doctrine became an instrument of meddling and pressure in the internal affairs of other countries.

The GRANMA article goes on to explain that in those days, like now, such policies were justified with arguments such as the defense of U.S. national interests and protection of its so-called national security. The article states that faced with such antihistorical concepts, one must conclude that the U.S. borders are the most extensive in the world because, for the White House, national security is at stake in such distant locations as the Middle East, Central America, Africa, or Central Europe.

GRANMA emphasizes that in practice, the United States is trying to justify its assumed right to meddle on a global scale in the internal affairs of other countries, to use force at will, and to carry out covert or overt operations against governments that displease Washington. GRANMA adds that the Truman Doctrine has changed clothes and presents itself today as neoglobalism, which, like its predecessor, proves that historical changes do not contribute or teach anything to the White House tenants.

Neoglobalism, which has adopted by the present Yankee administration, and thus could well be called the Reagan doctrine -- although the truth is that the President lacks the intellectual capacity to develop a doctrine, however reactionary it might be -- is truly dangerous, because Washington has demonstrated its inclination to carry it to its ultimate consequences, as is evidenced by the anti-Nicaragua obsession, the article notes. The article adds that neoglobalism proclaims the right of the United States to intervene anywhere in the world to overthrow undesirable governments or to bolster friendly regimes.

GRANMA says that the present example is the case of Nicaragua, which is suffering from a morbid campaign, so much so that Reagan himself has claimed to be a contra, at the level of the U.S.-paid mercenary gangs that are attacking that Central American country.

The GRANMA article goes on to say that in the context of neoglobalism, President Reagan recently received the Angolan counterrevolutionary leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and several former Somozist guardsmen and was successful in annulling the Clark Amendment, which prohibited all U.S. military intervention in Angola and help for the Afghan rebels, or for the pro-Pol Pot groups that are attacking Cambodia.

The instrument of these operations is called Committee 208, which receives its name from the White House office in which it operates. It is in charge of overseeing and programming Washington's support for its counterrevolutionary godchildren on an international scale. GRANMA states that in line with the policy of neoglobalism, Reagan has allocated more than \$250 million for the war against Nicaragua. GRANMA concludes by saying that the Truman Doctrine could not contain socialism, and neoglobalism will suffer the same fate. Whether Reagan likes it or not, history is on the side of the peoples.

ENVOY ORAMAS BLAMES U.S. FOR UN'S CRISIS

FL252156 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2051 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Cuba has called the international community to stop U.S. irrational and narrow-minded efforts to destroy the United Nations's work of over 40 years.

Speaking at a Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting, Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas Oliva underscored that the source of the organization's political crisis is the U.S. Government's crusade against the multilateral system.

The present U.S. Administration has insisted on a fixed and unilateral idea which could be summarized in the following theorem: The United Nations follows its orders or the system will be destroyed, the Cuban diplomat said. Oscar Oramas indicated that a great part of the crisis is related to the dramatic financial situation the United Nations is facing.

Scores U.S. on Libya Situation

FL272338 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Cuba blamed the United States for its aggressive, illegal, and daring behavior in the Libyan coasts and related those facts to the mad crusade launched by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua. Speaking at the UN Security Council, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas denounced the systematic hate campaign and the lies the U.S. Government is saying against Libya. The reasons the U.S. Government are using to justify its attack against Libya are very similar to the ones it uses to support the counterrevolution in the land of Sandino, said the Cuban representative at the United Nations. Oramas underscored that the contradictions between the versions given by Honduras and the United States on the presence of Nicaraguan troops in Honduran territory uncover how insolent the Yankee leadership is by fabricating lies. Last night the UN Security Council began to hold an urgent meeting to examine the situation created by the United States on the Libyan coast. Before the meeting was adjourned until today, the Soviet Union accused the United States of carrying out its state terrorism policy against Libya.

ALARCON DISCUSSES U.S. ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM271510 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Mar 86 p 8

[Interview with Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon by Jose Comas in Havana; date not given]

[Text] "The disagreements between the United States and the Latin American governments are constantly increasing," EL PAIS' special correspondent in Havana was told recently by Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations and candidate member of the Central Committee of the (ruling) Communist Party of Cuba (PCC). "The increasingly evident problem in Latin America is the defense of the fundamental principle of noninterference. The more emphasis is placed on this principle the more positive the results will be," said Alarcon, who sees the clash between U.S. and Central America's interests as the key to the region's crisis.

Ricardo Alarcon believes that everything was made clear during the visit to Washington by the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela) and the Lima Support Group (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru) to present the conclusions of the Caraballeda (Venezuela) meeting.

The Cuban vice minister believes that "as far as Reagan is concerned the solution is to overthrow the Sandinists -- not negotiation." Alarcon claimed that the United States asserts its imperial right to impose its will. There is an increasingly blatant contradiction between the United States and Latin America due to "Reagan's pathological ignorance of the world -- it is total schizophrenia."

The high-level Cuban official backed up his argument with the example of the recent disagreements between Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias and the Reagan administration over aid to the Nicaraguan contras: "Arias is no supporter of Sandinism, but his viewpoint differs from that of the United States."

Alarcon believes that, objectively, the U.S. situation is more unfavorable not only because of the existing political confrontation in Central America but also because of the actual policy of the United States, which greatly underestimates the importance of international opinion. "Reagan's rationale works for the U.S. Congress, but he underestimates international public opinion," Alarcon said.

According to the vice minister "not even the Honduran Army wants to appear compromised by this policy. Only Duarte supports the policy of backing for the contras." Alarcon argues that "Arias won the elections in Costa Rica thanks to his stand in defense of neutrality and noninterference in the conflict with Nicaragua" and attaches great importance to the agreement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on monitoring their shared border, which conflicts with U.S. policy.

"If this agreement is implemented and produces results, Nicaragua's southern border will grow calmer, while Reagan is urging the U.S. Congress to grant funds to ensure the contrary," he said.

Alarcon believes that this problem cannot be resolved in the United States within the context of the executive but that the legislative authorities "have the opportunity to remedy the situation." During the interview the Cuban deputy minister savored a Cohibas cigar. Alarcon believes that the Nicaraguan contras "have shown that they lack any real military capability." If they had a little internal support, a real capability," he added, "they would have taken at least one city."

Alarcon believes that the situation will not alter much even if the United States does approve the \$100 million aid to the contras: "The danger of this policy is that, first, the \$100 million will be approved, and then this path will lead to a Vietnam. Each new step takes them further away from Latin America and will not bring victory to the contras."

At the close of the Third PCC Congress on 7 February Fidel Castro announced that Cuba will step up its aid to Nicaragua as much as possible "if Reagan increases his help to the Somoquist gangs."

With regard to aid to other movements, such as the Salvadoran guerrillas, Alarcon said that "it is impossible to create a logistical flow to El Salvador via Honduras. It would take a genius to achieve it."

The Cuban vice minister perceives "a growing militarization of Honduran society." "There was an increase of repression during the last democratic government greater even than that which occurred under the military government. This danger existed in Costa Rica, too. The major issue in the elections was neutrality, owing to the new element constituted by the contra presence, which creates problems."

According to Alarcon there is a danger of a "democratic rhetoric together with a strengthening of the military apparatus," and he cited as an example the danger of "leaving the Honduran civilian regime hollow." However, the new Costa Rican president, Arias, is an intelligent anti-Sandinist [quotation marks as published] and such politicians "reduce the scope" for Reagan.

ANC'S TAMBO COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

FL270049 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 86

[By Gisela Bell Heredia]

[Text] The nature and contents of the struggle the South African people are presently waging, the economic situation the apartheid regime is facing, and the press censorship have been highlighted in Havana by the president of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa, Oliver Tambo. With national and foreign journalists in attendance at the House of Africa, the South African leader underscored that violence has stirred the people's rage and that the people have given everything they have been able to give in this struggle and noted:

[Begin recording, in English with simultaneous Spanish translation] The rage is not separated from the organized nature of the struggle. There are set objectives that the people are trying to achieve, objectives defined by the African National Congress. In the achievement of those objectives we angrily face the repressive forces. [end recording]

Oliver Tambo also said that it is necessary that the United States yield to the resistance of the attacked small states and added that its imperialist actions against Libya should be strongly condemned.

Departure Statement

FL271844 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The South African people's struggle can no longer be checked, Oliver Tambo, ANC president, said prior to departure from our country. Oliver Tambo said today his visit to Cuba had been extraordinarily fruitful.

[Begin recording, in English with consecutive Spanish translation] What else can I say; it has been a great visit. We should like to say farewell to socialist Cuba. We hope to return someday soon with news of great victories. [end recording]

Tambo expressed his gratitude to the Cuban people and to their party, state, and government for his pleasant stay of work and cooperation. At the airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor were Jorge Risquet Valdes and Esteban Lazo, members of the Politburo. Also present at the air terminal were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba.

RESOLUTIONS OF NONALIGNED NEWS POOL FINAL SESSION

PA260008 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Report by Alberto Martinez from the Palace of Conventions in Havana]

[Text] Greetings. The fourth general conference of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries concluded today in Havana. The delegations of the 52 countries represented at the meeting all agreed that the eighth summit of the movement to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September should have effective coverage. The participants at the meeting approved the Havana action plan, a document that expresses the pool's decision to increase the dissemination of news from Third World countries, including economic news.

They also agreed to stress information on threats and hostile actions against Nicaragua and the initiatives that will allow a negotiated political solution in Central America. The pool of news agencies will also report on the aggression against the African countries on the front line.

During the closing session, resolutions were approved on assistance to be given to the media of the national liberation movements and to the ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, ZIANA, for the efficient coverage of the eighth summit of the movement.

The participants at the meeting also agreed to increase the number of members of the pool's coordinating committee to 32. The coordinating committee has 6 Latin America, 10 Asian, 1 European, and 15 African countries as members.

The struggle for a new international information order, cooperation among the agencies that make up the pool and the UN, and confronting the pressure of the trans-national news agencies were issues that all the participants agreed upon. For the next 3 years Cuba will head the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries, and Pedro Margolles, PRENSA LATINA director general, was appointed to head the coordinating committee. During the closing session, Margolles urged the pool to strengthen its work and improve the quality of information. He said that the pool is developing and will continue to work to achieve the goal for which it was created 10 years ago.

Undoubtedly, this meeting held in Havana has been an important step in the development of the pool and in the cooperation among the pool members. The pool's coordination committee will meet again early next year in Peru.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

FL262059 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1827 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ernesto Melendez, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE] have signed a protocol after bilateral talks were held. In Moscow, the main objectives of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed, especially those with the highest priority for the beginning of the 1986-1990 5-year period. They also exchanged views on the Soviet-Cuban intergovernment joint commission meeting to be held in Havana in April. Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and CECE Vice President Jaime Puig [as heard] as well as other Soviet and Cuban officials were present during the protocol signing ceremony.

SOVIET SHIP BRINGS AID FOR HURRICANE REPAIRS

FL280007 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet ship Dimitri Gulia has arrived at the Port of Matanzas with close to 12,400 tons of aluminum sheets, ferrous metals, pipes, bars, tires, and levers, among other goods as part of the Soviet aid to Cuba to repair the damages caused by Hurricane Kate. Matanzas port workers agreed in a meeting to unload the ship with voluntary work in record time.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS INCREASED TRADE WITH CARICOM

FL242358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2231 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 24, CANA -- Representatives from Caricom and the Dominican Republic reached broad understanding on a range of matters in which they hope to pursue increased efforts to deepen co-operation, the secretariat said today. The two-day talks, which ended yesterday, were the first of the Caricom/Dominican Republic Joint Technical Group, and covered trade, agriculture, transportation, health, education and training, culture, and industrial relations.

The secretariat said the two sides recognised that there was potential for increasing trade between the Dominican Republic and Caricom, a grouping of 13 English-speaking Caribbean states. The statement from the secretariat continued: They agreed that they will continue to study and consult together on the type of framework within which trade between the two sides could develop.

During the talks, representatives from both sides recognised that trade between the two sides, at the moment, constituted a very small proportion of their total trades. However, recognising the potential for increasing trade between the two sides, they agreed that, to this end, they would co-operate in identifying possibilities for promoting trade missions encouraging attendance at, and participating in, trade fairs and exhibitions, by either side. The two parties also agreed to look for avenues for co-operation in providing trade information between themselves and in developing links between the trade information systems in the Dominican Republic and in Caricom.

The Caricom side gave information on a number of programmes in the field of agriculture in which there could be possibilities for co-operation with the Dominican Republic. The main areas high-lighted were agricultural research, training, and production/marketing information systems.

For their part, the representatives from the Dominican Republic indicated that they would provide to Caricom similar information on research and training programmes. The two sides exchanged detailed information in the areas of health, education, culture, and labour. They identified specific areas for further exchanges. In the area of health, attention will be directed to human resources development, critical supplies (in particular essential drugs) and equipment, population and development, nutrition, health information, environmental protection, and disease control. In education, areas identified for exchange of information were adult literacy, language training, and technical/vocation education. In the field of culture, the two sides agreed that they would maintain contact in relation to the next Carifesta (due to be held in Jamaica in 1988) and for celebrations concerning the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean.

Both sides also agreed to exchange information on studies being conducted on matters such as labour legislation, personnel administration, and social security.

This first meeting of the Joint Technical Group between Caricom and the Dominican Republic will be followed by a similar meeting of the Joint Technical Group between Suriname and Caricom in the first week of April, and later between Haiti and Caricom at a date to be determined, the statement concluded.

BAHAMASCUBA'S MALMIERCA, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL271645 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A high-level Cuban delegation headed by the minister of foreign affairs is here in Nassau. The delegation arrived yesterday to talk to our government officials, including Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs the Honorable Clement Maynard. A 2d day of talks is scheduled for today.

Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca Peoli is in Nassau for talks with Bahamian Foreign Affairs Minister the Honorable Clement Maynard and other government officials. Accompanied by a nine-member delegation, Mr Malmierca was met at the airport by Minister Maynard and other officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Mr Maynard officially welcomed Mr Malmierca to our shores.

[Begin recording] There are matters of bilateral importance which ought to be discussed from time to time. [Words indistinct] A dialogue is still the best means of arriving at mutually satisfactory solutions. Your visit is a brief one unfortunately. However, I hope and my delegation hopes that it will be possible for you and others to sample some of our Bahamian delights. [end recording]

In response, Mr Malmierca said he is looking forward to working with Bahamians on friendly [words indistinct]. The foreign ministers will discuss bilateral matters of mutual interest. Mr Malmierca's visit is in reciprocation of Minister Maynard's trip to Cuba last summer. Last night, Mr Malmierca and his delegation were hosted to a cocktail reception and dinner by Mr and Mrs Maynard. Mr Malmierca returns to Cuba this evening.

DOMINICACHARLES SAYS LIBYA PROVIDES FUNDS TO OPPOSITION

FL271154 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says she has more proof of what she calls Libyan interference in Dominican affairs. She says two leading opposition members are in Libya right now.

In commenting on the current U.S.-Libyan conflict, Miss Charles did not support Libya's claim to the Gulf of Sidra, and she accused Libyan Leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi of financing terrorism. She says at least one parliamentarian in Dominica has benefited from Libyan funds. She said the opposition parliamentary leader Michael Douglas and his brother Rosie are in Libya now. However, one opposition source said the party leader is in Britain.

During a recent debate in the Dominican House of Assembly, Rosie Douglas was identified as a member of a Libyan-funded Caribbean national movement by documents furnished by the U.S. State Department. Mr Douglas confirmed he was a member of the Caribbean National Council, but he said the Council was dedicated to Caribbean independence.

According to the U.S. State Department document, such an organization is committed to the violent overthrow of democratic institutions in the region.

GRENADASALFARLIE APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA

FL271426 Bridgetown CANA in English 1406 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, March 27, CANA -- Grenada today announced the appointment of former University of the West Indies Lecturer James Salfarlie as its new ambassador to Venezuela. The Government Information Service (GIS) said Salfarlie, 45, who holds a masters degree in international relations from the University of London took up his appointment on March 7.

Grenada has been without an envoy in Caracas since the island recalled Ambassador Matthew Williams in the aftermath of the October 1983 U.S.-led invasion which brought an end to the leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). Relations between Grenada and Venezuela have been increasing in recent years with the South American Republic providing assistance to St Georges in sports and health.

HAITIGOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LIFTING OF CURFEW

FL261526 Bridgetown CANA in English 1518 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, March 26, CANA-Reuter -- Haiti's new rulers have announced the lifting from today of a curfew in effect since the overthrow of deposed dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier six weeks ago. The announcement yesterday came after 24 hours of some of the most intense protest so far against the military-dominated National Council which took power in the Caribbean nation when Duvalier fled to France on February 7. The anti-government campaign -- which Monday included a 15,000-strong march on the national palace and a night of street bonfires and police warning shots -- is pressing for the replacement of the three-man council with an interim civilian government.

During Monday's march, the mostly youthful protesters chanted angry slogans demanding an end to the curfew. The curfew was pushed back from 8 p.m. to midnight last night. The move was another in a long series of reactions by Council President Lieutenant General Henri Namphy to popular pressures against the new government. Last Friday he removed three of the original six council members whose past links to Duvalier and his father Francois Papa Doc Duvalier has ignited a storm of protest.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGOHIGH COMMISSIONER TO UK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL272116 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 27, CANA -- New Trinidad and Tobago High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Dr Basil Ince, Yesterday presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II in London, the GUARDIAN newspaper reported today. Ince, a former foreign minister, later hosted a reception at the high commission's office on Belgrave Square for nationals living in Britain and diplomats based in London. Everything went well at the Palace, said Ince in his first public statement after presenting his credentials. I now look forward to a useful and successful stay at the Court of St James.